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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
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VOL. XXI NO. 258 BOMBAY FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

CONSERVATIVES ROUTED IN MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Out Of The Gloaming

"An Indian Nationalist" writing to Bori Bunder, (just the kind of "Nationalist" to be found there) is surprised that "Soviet justice provides the maximum punishment for holding anti-Red views. Don't mention Meerut. Perish the very thought!

* * * *

At Meerut they were a horrid lot conspiring against the established administration from different parts of India, and the justice given there was 100 per cent. pure! The Russians are savages, but we are civilised!

* * * *

Further, he says the Government actually give "fullest freedom of speech and expression of views, in so far as the language used does not transgress the limits of decency." The Lokmanya, Gandhiji and hundreds of others must have been jailed for "ndecency" and not for sedition.

* * * *

And all those hundreds of newspapers which have died prematurely, those editors who have been jailed, lakhs of deposits forfeited—it was all for "transgressing the limits of decency," for expression of views.

* * * *

We suggest very respectfully, though our suggestions do not carry weight just now at the Secretariat, that this "Nationalist" must either be remembered in the Honours' List, or made a public prosecutor—or jailed as a public nuisance!

* * * *

The Metropolitan of India said in London that. England was beginning a great spiritual revival. He must be referring to the movements of the India Defence and other associations before the J.P.C. for more safeguards.

* * * *

The Metropolitan also hoped for a "true solution of the problem of its (India's) future Government." They have all been hoping for it, without achieving it, for the past 150 years. A few centuries more won't make any difference. We can wait. What!

* * * *

All the same Lord Willingdon is determined to be a Constitutional Governor-General and we must get on with the agitation for his sake, however hopeless it seems.

* * * *

And anything is possible in these wonderful days with such democratic influence at work. While Winston and Lloyd are straining every nerve in England, there are other champions of India no less enthusiastic. With so many friends India ought to reach the goal. But she wont.

* * * *

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer said there could be no economic salvation unless there were birth-control. We are more warlike in Bombay, and have no desire to lose our first place to others, as a great power—for producing more population in any given time than any other country.

* * * *

Even if India cannot be a great power, she easily holds the first place as producer of human-beings,—whether half-dead or alive, is immaterial. India can't forego her traditional industry as we have learnt from the great Goan Medico.

* * * *

"There is nothing in the Soviet regime which one might like to copy," says a writer. No nothing, not even the effort made to give work and food to all. Indians prefer to live on air. And they get plenty of it—mostly hot.

* * * *

One "Late Abkari Inspector" has suddenly transformed himself into a "Manager Public Grievance Redress Bureau," with its head office in Hyderabad (Sind),—not Deccan Hyderabad, where they have no grievances since Hydari undertook to look after their finances.

* * * *

This Hyderabadi (Sind) gentleman had his own grievance against the Collector, so to redress it, he at once formed a "Public Grievance Redress Bureau," made himself the Manager, and began bombarding the Collector with his heavy artillery in the shape of rhetorical remonstrances.

* * * *

If he succeeds in Hyderabad, we suggest he should come over to Bombay, where the people have have no grievances at present. They are in a state of uplift. But with an experienced manager and an expert in creating grievances, the Bureau will liven up the depression now prevailing in the political atmosphere.

* * * *

"I've sold everything out of that room," said the helper at the parish jumble sale, proudly.

"Oh, dear!" cried the padre's wife; "that was the cloak-room!"

Labour Party Sweep Polls

Net Gain Of 173 Seats In 300 Cities & Boroughs

Independents And Liberals Also Suffer Setback

RUGBY, Nov. 2.

Results of polling in the Triennial Municipal Elections in over 300 cities and Boroughs of England and Wales which took place yesterday are not yet complete, but it is clear that the Labour Party have largely increased their representation on these Councils.

About a 100 results were declared last night and they showed that Labour had a net gain of 173 seats, mainly at the expense of Conservatives whose net losses for these seats totalled 103.

LIBERALS ALSO SUFFER SETBACK

Independent and Liberal also suffered a setback.

At the last election three years ago, substantial Conservative gains were registered. These have been wiped out in yesterday's polls. Only in a very few cases, however, was the overturn of seats sufficient to secure for Labour Control of Councils where they had not previously been in majority.—B. O. W.

UNPLEASANT ADVENTURE ON MOONLIGHT STROLL

Jewish Youths And Lady Friend Meet Blackmailer In Guise Of Bogus Policeman

Two young Jews and a lady who were out for a moonlight stroll on Thursday night at the Back Bay Reclamation promenade, had a thrilling experience, when they were accosted by a burly Mussalman, who later turned out to be a Punjabi soldier, who demanded that they should hand over to him all the cash they had in their possession.

It was fortunate that Inspector Lyons and Sergeant Hampton of the C.I.D. Police happened to pass the trio, at the time in a car. The victims related their story to the police officers, who immediately arrested the man.

It appears that the two Jews and their lady-friend were walking on the promenade, opposite Churchgate Station at about 9 p.m. when the Mussalman, it is alleged, came up to them and posing as a policeman demanded that he should be paid Rs. 80, or he would place them under arrest.

This price began to fluctuate and very soon came down to Rs. 15. Even this sum was beyond the means of the trio, who refused ultimately to pay the imposter any money at all.

He is then alleged to have taken away a serge coat worn by one of them and was walking away from them, when Inspector Lyons and Sergt. Hampton came along in a car. One of the lads stopped the car and narrated to them their thrilling episode.

Inspector Lyons with Sergeant Hampton then followed the man and asked him who he was. He is alleged to have told them that he was a Police Constable, but failed to say to which Police Station he belonged.

He was then arrested and brought to the Esplanade Police Station.

Inspector Dere then took up the investigations and found that the suspect belonged to the Punjabi Regiment, quartered at Marine Lines Barracks.

The Police are making further investigations into the matter.

PANTER LEAVES GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 2.

Mr. Panter did not avail himself permission to remain in Germany 48 hours after his release to settle his private affairs and left Munich immediately.—Reuter.

Capt. C. K. Naidu who scored a brilliant 116 mainly by sixes and fours in the match between Governor's XI and M.C.C. on Thursday.

MALTA GOVT. DISMISSED

Governor Throws Light On His Differences With Ministers

LONDON, Nov. 2.

An official statement regarding the dismissal of the Malta Government says, for some time British Government viewed with increasing concern the policy pursued by Malta Ministers. The restoration of responsible government in 1932 was subjected to certain provisions regards the teaching of languages which was fully approved by British Parliament.

"COMPELLED TO DISMISS"

MALTA, Nov. 2.

In an earlier communication to ministers the Governor asked them to pursue a policy in conformity with the letters patent as amended. In the following meeting, the whole Parliamentary National group of ministers informed the Governor that they were unable to conform to his request. In the circumstances the Governor was compelled to dismiss his ministers. Nationalists who were victorious in the elections June last year opposed the new arrangement under an amended constitution by which only English and Maltese be taught in elementary schools, teaching Italian only starting secondary schools.—Reuter.

Earlier News on Page 9

FOR MR. MODY'S EDIFICATION

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce has sent a telegram to the Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India disapproving of the terms of the agreement arrived at by Bombay millowners with the Lancashire Delegation.

The reduction of duty, the Chamber thinks, will enable Lancashire to increase her exports to India and it therefore suggests that the Government should not ratify it.—A. P.

UNIVERSITY BEATEN.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

In the match under Rugby Union rules Oxford University lost to Oxford Greyhounds by 17 points to 9.—Reuter.

NEWS ON OTHER PAGES

Japan Butts In Everywhere	5
Nariman's "Earnest Appeal"	7
Release Politicals	7
Is Birth-Control moral?	8
Govt. Gazette	8
U. S. & Gold Purchase	9
Ministers Dismissed	9
Indo-Jap. Parleys	12
Mill Strike Situation	12

Governor's XI Draw With M.C.C.

Naidu's Hurricane Hitting Defies Best Of Bowlers

Sends Spectators Into Frenzy Of Excitement With His Sixes & Fours

M. C. C. 1st Innings for 7 wickets	 402
Governor's XI for 8 wickets	 253

The match between the M. C. C. and the Governor's XI ended on Thursday in a draw, the home team scoring 253 for 8 wickets, as against the Visitors' 402 for 7.

NAIDU AT HIS BEST

Naidu was at his best in this match scoring 116 mainly by spectacular sixes and fours, that sent the spectators into a frenzy of excitement. ..He was evidently determined not to be eclipsed by Mitchell's record of the previous day.

The other outstanding batsman was the Yuvraj of Patiala who scored 49 in faultless style.

("Associated Press Special")

LAHORE, Nov. 2.

There was a much larger attendance at the commencement of the second day's play in the match between the M. C. C. and the Governor's XI owing to it being a public holiday, and the fact that C. K. Naidu was to be seen in action against the visitors being an added attraction.

The weather was again bright and pleasant and the conditions were entirely conducive to a fine day's cricket.

Jardine having declared his innings closed yesterday the Governor's XI went in this morning with Munilal and Abel as the opening pair. Nichols opened the bowling from western end, and Munilal facing him placed his first ball to fine leg for two. An overthrow gave the Government College batsman another single, and the batsmen scored a run each off the last two balls, five runs thus coming from the first over.

Townsend bowling from the road end unsuccessfully appealed for l.b.w. against Munilal, and Nichols at the other end had a similar experience against the batsman. Two wristy cuts against Townsend both by Munilal evoked applause, and ten went up on the board after as many minutes play.

MUNILAL'S FINE PLAY.

Play so far had been very bright and Munilal in particular was frequently cheered for some fine upstanding strokes on the offside against the fast Essex bowler. The partnership was however dissolved at 11 a.m. Abel cocking up a fast rising ball from Nichols and Townsend taking a good catch at short leg. Although Nichols had three men in the slips he appeared less likely to get a victim in his off trap than at leg where he had Townsend and Valentine rather close up and Langridge at fine leg.

Immediately after the fall of Abel's wicket (when Ashghar Ali another Government College man joined Munilal) Marriott relieved Townsend. Munilal was swinging nicely to Nichols and twice got him away to square leg, once reaching the boundary amidst cheers.

Jardine took Nichols off at 20 and placed Marriot and Langridge in charge of the bowling. Such was Marriott's accuracy that in his first six overs only one scoring stroke was made off him, although that was a boundary to Ashghar Ali.

At 25 Langridge accounted for Munilal who was out l.b.w. for 15 (25-2-15).

NAIDU'S ESCAPE.

There was a round of cheers when Major C. K. Naidu came out of the pavilion to join Ashghar Ali. He opened his account with a powerful drive through the covers off Langridge getting an easy four, and in next over repeated the same stroke to score another boundary. After watching Marriott for two overs Naidu stepped out to him for a big hit but was unable to connect properly and lifted the ball at midoff where Townsend was just unable to make ground by a few yards.

BRILLIANT FIELDING.

The most noticeable feature of the game at this stage was the brainy placing of the field to block the batsmen's strokes, and the brilliant ground fielding of the M. C. C. players. The result was that in spite of some excellent strokes by either batsman runs were few and far between. The innings had thus been in progress for ninety minutes when 50 was signalled, a rate of scoring which does not adequately reflect the solidity of the batsmen's play.

Shortly before lunch Jardine brought on Nichols again at his former place and Mitchell operated from the other end. Ashghar Ali survived a confident appeal for l-b-w from Nichols when he had scored 13, this being the seventh unsuccessful appeal made since the morning.

MISSED AGAIN.

Langridge was taken off at 38 in favour of Townsend (who started bowling with the slow leg theory), but two overs later the Sussex man came on again in place of Marriott. Just before this Naidu had the luck to be missed behind the wicket off the Kent bowler. Probably if Elliott had not attempted the catch Nichols at the first slip would have got Naidu out for 11. Naidu celebrated his escape by cutting Marriott through the slips for a two.

Only the superb fielding (in which Mitchell, Jardine and Human were prominent) now prevented Naidu from scoring many boundaries. Indeed he seldom got even a single for strokes

(Continued on page 4).

MR. NARIMAN'S "EARNEST APPEAL"

See Page 7

N.R.A. CODE IN DANGER?

Ex-Member Of Committee Advocates Startling Changes

"BUSINESS FASCISM"

Critics Declare New Scheme Intended to Save Face Of Mr. Johnson.

NEW YORK, Novr. 2.

Startling transformation in N.R.A. activities advocated by Mr. Gerard Swope, one of the five industrialists, who on November 1st resigned from the N.R.A. Industrial Advisory Committee, caused a sensation in the industrial circles.

Mr. Swope, whose recommendation is promptly endorsed by General Johnson and Mr. Harriman, President, United States' Chamber of Commerce, contemplates empowering big businesses to administer the codes, Government retaining only the power of veto.

All the "Codefield" businesses and industries should be permanently merged into self-regulated National Chamber of Commerce.

The scheme is variously commented upon by the American papers, some declaring that it is intended to save the face of Mr. Johnson; others quoting President Roosevelt's braintrust as describing it "business Fascism."-Reuret's Special.

U. S. NOT TO BUY GOLD

LONDON, Novr. 2.

Contrary to the expectations, it is understood that America is not a purchaser in to-day's gold market. The price fixed at 133 shillings 3 pence is based on the French franc-rate of 79.50.

The dollars fell to 4.82 and the 3|8th premium to 1s. 1|2d.

£400,000 offered and it is understood all will be taken by the Continent.

There is a possibility of America buying the Francs with Sterling purchasing of gold from the Bank of France.—Reuter's Special.

U. S. GOLD PURCHASE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.

Government to-day offered the purchase of all gold exported to the United States but hitherto they have not stated at what price they prepared to pay. It is unofficially suggested the price fixed for the purchase of newly mined gold would be paid for the imported gold.—Reuter's Special.

GOLD PRICE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.

To-day's gold price is 32.36 dollars per ounce.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

HURRICANE HITS JAMAICA.

KINGSTON, Nov. 2.

At least ten deaths have been occasioned by hurricane which swept off north-west Jamaica this week-end and 90 per cent banana crop has been ruined.—Reuter.

"ARTIGLIO'S" CLEAN-UP OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Italian salvage vessel "Artiglio" docked at Plymouth with two bars gold and 21 of silver recovered in a clean-up operations for the present season on the wreck P. & O. "Egypt" which sank off Ushant in 1921. The "Artiglio" already recovered 900 thousand sterlings worth of bullion out of one million aboard when the "Egypt" floundered and she hopes to recover the balance next season.—Reuter's Special.

TABULATED ADLETS
1 Anna Per Word.
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

1. PERSONAL.

Mahmoud Bey, the Famous Egyptian Spiritualist, who has astonished the world by his wonderful powers and his remarkable predictions, now is in Bombay at Amrut Building, Dougal Road, Ballard Pier. His Fee is Rs. 5 for 3 questions to be spiritually solved in your presence. (1441).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted 5 typists. 4 ticket-collectors. 2 coaching inspectors for Railway. Apply with four annas stamps, D. P. Shamy, Service Supdt., Delhi. (1452).

12. TO BE LET.

To Let.—Building Suitable For Factory, Mechanical Shop, Motor Garage or Godown with big compound at Sewri, Opp. Jubilee Mills. Apply Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai, Kalbadevi. (1437.)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted To Know That The Civil Engineering College, Lucknow, trains candidates for the Subordinate Engineering Services. Next session commences from January 1934. For free prospectus apply to the Principal. (7406.)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Applications are invited from young, energetic, respectable and influential gentlemen for the post of a Chief Agent at Baroda. Only persons with experience and who can guarantee business need apply stating terms to Assist. Manager, The Venus Assurance Company Ltd., (Delhi), Rao Pura Baroda. (1447).

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwallor, Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

104. CONTRACTORS.

Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing work by contract system for yarn cloth, loose cotton, etc. at very lowest rates. 30 years' standing experience in line. Save your colour investments by taking our advices and fixing contract terms. We also Test and Match all shades and samples of yarn cloth and Dyes. Address:—S. D. Billimoria & Sons, Sardar Mansion, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 1459

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
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4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns

Legal Notices

NOTICE

Re: ESTATE OF NOSHIRWAN PEEROZSHAW DUBASH alias N. PEEROZSHAW, Sole Proprietor of the firm of Messrs. N. PEEROZSHAW & CO., Solicitors, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Mr. Noshirwan Peerozshaw Dubash alias N. Peerozshaw, deceased, who died at Deolali on or about the 6th day of August, 1933, and the Probate of whose Will having effect throughout British India was granted on the 26th day of October, 1933, to Bai Meherbai N. Peerozshaw, the widow and Sole Executrix of the last Will of the said deceased of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executrix at the Office of Messrs. Chubb and Gagrat, her Attorneys at No. 80-84, Esplanade Road, Opp. the Currency Bank, Fort, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Executrix will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice.

AND all persons indebted to or holding any securities or properties belonging to the said deceased are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them or deliver up the said securities or properties as the case may be to the said Executrix at the Office of the said Attorneys Messrs. CHUBB AND GAGRAT at their address aforesaid.

Dated this 3rd day of November, 1933.

CHUBB AND GAGRAT,
Attorneys for the Executrix.
7435

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

ELECTION OF A MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR TO FILL A CASUAL VACANCY IN D (Girgaum) WARD

The above bye-election being a contested election, I hereby publish, as required by Section 27(2) of the Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended up to date, the names of all persons validly nominated with their respective abodes and descriptions:—

Serial No.	NAME OF THE CANDIDATE.	ABODE.	DESCRIPTION.
1.	Mr. BALKRISHNA JANOJI DEVRUKHKAR.	Goverdhandas Mansion, Suparibag Road,	A Social Worker.
2.	Mr. BALU BABAJI PALVANKAR,	I. T. Plots Nos. 59, 60, Dadar Matunga Estate, Bhandarkar Road,	A Landlord.
3.	Dr. HOMI FRAMJI PAVRI, M.C.P.S., M.B.B.S.	18, Alexandra Road.	A Medical Practitioner.
4.	Mr. KHURSHED FRAMJI NARIMAN, B.A., LL.B.,	Readymoney Mansion, Worli Road,	An Advocate.

The poll will be taken on TUESDAY, the 7th November, 1933, from 7-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. (B. T.) at the Gowalia Tank Reclamation.

Ballot tickets will be supplied only to persons appearing to be entitled to vote, and each such person will be supplied, on personal application, with one ballot ticket.

No ballot ticket will be supplied except on production of an official slip (bearing the voter's number) which will be issued to the voter either by the Municipal Slip Clerk or by a candidate.

In the case of a Company other than a Joint-Stock Company or a firm entered in the Ward Roll as a voter, the ballot ticket will be issued to the member of such Company or Firm whose name already appears in the Roll or to the member whose name may have been communicated on or before 5 p.m. (Bombay Time) on 31-10-1933, the day fixed for the election, to the Assessor and Collector under Section 28 (e) of the Municipal Act as having been authorised to vote at the Ward Election on behalf of such Company or Firm, or, where no such name has been so communicated, to any person who produces to the Polling Officer a properly executed general power of attorney from such Company or Firm.

The Polling Superintendent will give such assistance as may be required to any voter who, by reason of illiteracy or physical or other disability, is unable to vote in the manner prescribed.

No person except the voters, the candidates, and their agents authorised by the Municipal Commissioner in this behalf will be allowed to enter the polling booth. The candidates and their agents will not be allowed to stay in the ballot box compartments or in the adjoining passage except for such time as may be necessary for registering their own votes.

AFTER A VOTER HAS RECEIVED HIS BALLOT TICKET, NO CANDIDATE OR HIS AGENT WILL BE ALLOWED TO COMMUNICATE WITH HIM IN ANY MANNER WHATSOEVER.

The attention of the candidates and voters is invited to Sections 171-B, 171-C, 171-D, 171-E, and 171-F of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860) as amended by the Indian Elections offences and Enquiries Act, XXXIX of 1920.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 1st November, 1933.

H. K. KIRPALANI,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
7434

"BOMBAY ART SOCIETY."

The 43RD EXHIBITION will be held at the Town Hall, Bombay, in January, 1934. For prospectus apply to the HON. SECRETARY, Bombay Art Society, Secretariat, Fort, Bombay. 7436

NOTICE

Mr. JEHANGIR RUSTOM VAKIL, eldest son of the late Hon. Sardar Sir Rustom Vakil, has to request all Trades people to send all their pending accounts with the late Sir Rustom to P. O. Box No. 975, Bombay. 7440

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership firm carried on by (1) Nathalal Dayaldas, (2) Girdharlal Hargovindas, (3) Manilal Chunilal Kothari and (4) Bhagwandas Nathalal in the name of Nathalal Girdharlal & Co. at Mumadevi Kansara Chawl and dealing in Jewellery has been dissolved on 19th October, 1933, and they will in future carry on business on their own individual account.

SURAJMAL & CO.,
Attorneys for Nathalal Dayaldas, Girdharlal Hargovindas, Manilal Chunilal & Bhagwandas Nathalal.
7441

LAST DAY!
at
KOHINOOR
CINEMA, Dadar.
Slim Summerville
(The Grim-faced comedian)
in
"Unexpected Father"
A rollicking comedy
laugh away your blues
Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m
from Sat. the 4th Nov.
EDDIE CANTOR
in
"KID FROM SPAIN"

The Company to stay in Bombay for one month only
Under the kind patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
at the
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
No play to-night as the Company means to take rest
Saturday, the 4th November At 8-30 p.m.
Sunday, the 5th November At 3-30 p.m.
Our new popular play
AMRITSIDDHI
by
Mr. Vasant S. Desai.
Book in advance to avoid disappointment
Booking at the theatre daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

N. Y. K. LINE
BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
*Tango Maru	7000	30 Oct.	10 Nov.
Penang Maru	5214	18 Nov	28 Nov
*Ginyo Maru	9000	1 Dec.	10 Dec.
Malacca Maru	5374	18 Dec	26 Dec

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Terukuni Maru	12000	11 Nov
Hakusan Maru	10500	27 Nov
Haruna Maru	10500	11 Dec

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Yasukuni Maru	12000	6 Nov
Hakone Maru	10500	22 Nov

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Chichibu Maru	17000	28 Nov
Tatsuta Maru	17000	13 Dec

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	27 Nov
Hikawa Maru	11600	13 Dec

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 22711.
Telegrams: "YUSEN".

KHAN SAHEB ABDUL KARIMKHAN
TWO MUSIC CONCERTS
Saturday, 4th Nov. 9 p.m. (S.T.)
Sunday, 5th Nov. 4 p.m. (S.T.)
AT
FORBES GUJRATI HALL,
Opp. to Imperial Cinema, near Congress House
Tickets:—Rs. 3-6-0, Rs. 2-4-0 and Re. 1-0-0 including Tax
Tickets can be reserved at Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya, Princess Street, opp. to the Fountain

The Red Letter Day
in the history of the Indian Talking Pictures will dawn in full splendour on
THURSDAY, the 9th NOVEMBER
in Bombay when the beautiful
MINERVA TALKIES
(Late Empress Theatre, Lamington Road) will be opened in the auspicious presence of a distinguished gathering! A special feature of this grand occasion will be a superb and stupendous
INDIAN TALKING PICTURE
PLEASE REMEMBER:—(1) The Minerva Talkies is now a completely renovated theatre equipped with all modern comforts; (2) The Indian Talking Film selected for the first release is the most beautiful picture ever produced by any Cinetone.
WATCH FOR OUR ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

HYDROCELE Provakar Oil Rs. 2
The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis, Hernia, etc. Application removes pain at once and removes size and weight soon. A single trial will convince. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara (Bengal).

1,000 DOLLARS FOR ENDORSING FURNITURE

What Mrs. Roosevelt Received In 1930 From New York Manufacturers.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt accepted doll. 1,000 for endorsing in 1930 furniture made by Berkey and Gay, noted American designers, it was disclosed on Sept. 29 in a suit brought against the Simons Company of New York by the receivers for Berkey and Gay, says the Grand Rapids, correspondent of the "Chicago Daily Tribune."

The suit named other eminent women who have received money for endorsing Berkey and Gay's productions, including Mrs. Graham Fair Vanderbilt, who got doll. 2,000, Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle, whose reward was doll. 750, and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, who was rated on a par with Mrs. Roosevelt at doll. 1,000.

The appearance of Mrs. Roosevelt's picture in advertisements for this, that and other thing caused considerable adverse comment while her husband was President-elect, and the First Lady of the Land announced last February that all her commercial activities would cease after Roosevelt was inaugurated. In July, however, it was announced that she was satarting a sobsister column in a woman's monthly magazine to be headed "I want you to write to me." This is not considered a commercial activity.

When she agreed to accept no more advertising contracts for the use of her name, Mrs. Roosevelt explained that she had wished to contribute to philanthropies which she could not afford unless she augmented her income.

"I admit Franklin's name may make my efforts more acceptable now, but it must be admitted that I was doing this sort of thing long before my husband attained prominence," she observed.

SOVIET EXPOSES JAPAN'S PLOT

Confidential Documents Reveal Plans To Seize Eastern Railway

Confidential documents purporting to reveal a Japanese plot to seize the Chinese Eastern Railway and arrest Russian officials in Harbin, Manchukuo, were published by the Soviet Government in mail week.

A threat to publish these documents was made ten days ago during a conference in Tokio between M. Yurennov, Soviet Ambassador, and M. K. Hirota, the Japanese Foreign Minister, says the Moscow correspondent of the "News Chronicle."

There are four documents, three of which are described as reports from M. Hisikari, Japanese Ambassador in Harbin, to Tokio, and the fourth is a report from the Consul in Harbin to the Ambassador.

In a report dated Sept. 4, M. Hisikari referred to "the possible seizure of the railway" and gave a summary of a conference between Japanese and Manchukuo officials. This conference decided to raid the Soviet offices and arrest officials.

Two other reports, dated Sept. 9, described the detailed development of the plans, and indicated the necessity of mobilising the private creditors of the Chinese Eastern Railway to present claims on the basis of which the State of Manchukuo could seize the railway's property.

The Consul's report dealt with a conference from which the Manchukuo authorities were excluded and at which the names of the men to be arrested were listed, and where a "second series of arrests" to be made later was agreed upon.—"British United Press."

AMERICAN LABOUR ASKS FOR 30-HOUR WEEK

40-Hour Week Won't Help Idle, Says President Of Federation

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labour, declared in a statement issued on Sept. 29 that "40 hours of work per week, as provided in the National Industrial Recovery Act, are insufficient to absorb any appreciable proportion of America's unemployed."

Accordingly, organized labour will ask Congress in January to support a bill reducing the working week to 5 days of 6 hours each—30 hours in all.

"If that will not do," says Green "we must try a 25-hour week."

He added that the minimum wages fixed under the code must be revised. They must be brought in line, he said, with "the reasonable cost of living as agreed upon by collective bargaining between the unions and the employers under the auspices of the mediation board of the NRA."

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED

Bombay, Nov. 2

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at three and a half per cent—A. P.

Calcutta—A meeting of the Central Council of the Indian Medical Association was held yesterday at its head office in Calcutta. Dr. M. A. Ansari having secured the largest number of votes, was declared president-elect for the year 1934 as well as of the forthcoming All-India Medical Conference to be held in Bombay during the ensuing

LAST DAY
6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in his famous comedy of a tramp's romance with a blind flower-girl
CITY LIGHTS
United Artists' Super Brand new Copy
Also
Coloured Silly Symphony
"OLD KING COLE"
Next Week
Gloria Swanson
in her latest success
SAMUEL GOLDWYN PRODUCTION
"TO-NIGHT or NEVER"
DON'T MISS at
WELLINGTON
TALKIES, DHOBI TALAO

TO-DAY
GRAND BOMBAY PREMIERE
of the most spectacular comedy ever produced!
FOX FILMS take pride in presenting the second independent venture of the master producer
JESSE L. LASKY
"THE WARRIOR'S HUSBAND"
In sheer magnificence and glamour this great comedy eclipses even "The Sign of the Cross".
with ELISSA LANDI in the role of a woman warrior
ERNEST TRUEX—DAVID MANNERS
and a huge cast of 1,500 males and females
THE CARLTON
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Plans at S. ROSE & Co. and the theatre.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House

LAST NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The Universal Jewel

FILMED ENTIRELY IN THE AUSTRIAN TYROL

AND

DOLEMITE ALPS

A NAPOLEONIC WAR DRAMA

THE REBEL

THE REBEL

Starring Rudolph Valentino's Lady

VILMA BANKY

As the lovely daughter of an aristocrat who forsook her family for an outlaw love!

And The Great Mountaineer

LUIS TRENKER

A MIGHTY DRAMA THAT MAKES YOU GASP AT ITS TERRIFIC CLIMAX!

Also Showing

STRANGE AS IT SEEMS

Educational Novelty Film

LATEST NEWS BY AIR MAIL

TO-MORROW

at 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

SAYS THE PLATINUM BLONDE:

"All women like to play the game of love, but most women don't seem to know the game of love. To be aloof is quite passe. That's no game to play. There's just 'one way' to Hold Your Man.

BOOK RIGHT NOW TO SEE

Jean Harlow

Clarke Gable

AND YOU'LL LEARN HOW TO

HOLD YOUR MAN

AN EXCITING, THRILLING AND COMPLETELY UNCONVENTIONAL ROMANCE OF TWO HEARTS

Here's Your Chance Girls!

Avoid Crowding Please by Advance Booking!

BOY!

THIS IS GOING TO BE A HOT DATE—AND WILL YOU SIZZLE—!

Warner Bros. Musical Super-Show with 13 Great Stars and More Than 200 Beautiful Girls.

SOON AT

THE CAPITOL

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Kartak Vad 1 1990
Muslim—Rajab 14, 1352
Parsi—Ardibehest 28 1303.
Sunrise: 6h 39m
Sunset—6h. 5m.
Hightide—0-28' 12-06
Lowtide—6 26' 18-12.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last Quarter 10th November 9h. 48m. p.m. New Moon 17th November 9h. 54m. p.m. First Quarter 24th November 1h 3m. p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee 4 10 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 4

S.S "Kaisar-i-Hind", with home, ward mails sails at 1 p.m.

All-India Co-operators' Day, Fort Co-operative Institute 8, Bakehouse Lane, Fort Sir Govindrao Pradhan, presiding 3 p.m.

Results of First LL.B. Examination University Hall, 5-30 p.m.

MODAY, November 6

B.A., (Pass) Examination Results, University Buildings 2 p.m.

B.Sc. (Subsidiary) Examination Results University Buildings. 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, November 7.

Municipal By-election: "D" Ward Constituency, polling. Gowalia Tank maidan. 8-40 a.m.

Improvements Committee, Corporation Hall. 4-10 p.m.

J. H. E. FREE FRACTURE INSTITUTE.—During the month of October 434 males: 2- females and 31 children received treatment at the above institution.

TAMIL DRAMA.—Members of the Sidha Ranjani Sabha, Matunga, will stage Mirabai" in Tamil at 4 p.m. on Sunday at the Damodar Thackersay Hall, Parell.

B. P. W. C. PARTY MEETING:—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Provincial Working Class Party will be held to-day (Friday) at G. I. P. Railway Union Office, Shetye Building, Poibavadi, Parel, at 9 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from Bombay of 28th ultomo arrived at Aden at 3 p.m. on the 1st instant and left there at 6 p.m. the same day.

Steamer "Clan Macfarlan" left Suez on the evening of Tuesday, October 31st.

BHAGAVATHAM DISCOURSES.—In connection with the Upanyasams conducted daily by Vidwath Bhushanam Swaminatha Sastrigal of Kumbhakonam in the Asthika Samaj premises, Sree Krishna Pattabhishekam falls today (Friday) at 3-15 p.m.

HINDU OCCULT SOCIETY.—A public meeting under the auspices of the Hindu Occult Society will be held to-day (Friday) at 7 p.m. on the roof garden of the Modern Hindu Hotel, Ballard Estate, tram terminus. The subject will be "The Secret of Success."

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.—Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association H. B. P. Dr. Patwardhan will perform three "Kirtans" in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road, at 8 p.m. (S.T.) today (Friday), on the 4th and 5th instant. The subject of "Kirtan" will be "Laxmibai, Rani of Jhansi." Special accommodation will be made for ladies.

LATE SIR RUSTOM VAKIL.—In the life sketch of late Sir Rustom Vakil, it was stated in our paper that the deceased had left "behind him two sons ....." We are now informed that he had left three sons, not two. Their names are Jehangir, Percy, and Tusi.

SRI RAMANUJA SABHA.—Under the auspices of the above Sabha, the monthly "Thirunakshathiram of Thirumangai Mannan" will be celebrated to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m., at Room No. 11, Nanji Ladha Building, near King's Circle, Matunga, G.I.P. Rly.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING.—Under the joint auspices of the Shri N. H. Joshi Audichya Brahma Samaj, Akhil Bharat Varshiya Audichya Yuvak Sangh and Audichya Seva Samaj, Bombay, a meeting of the Audichya Sahasra Brahmins will be held to-day (Friday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) in the building of N. H. Joshi Audichya Brahma Samaj Vidyarthi Bhuvan, at Tribhuvan Road, behind Krishna Cinema, to offer congratulations to Shriyut Upendra Jivanlal Bhat of Bhavnagar on his getting the degrees of M.Sc. and M.I.C. (U.S.A.).

GURU NANAK JAYANTI

Mrs. Naidu To Preside Over Chowpatty Meeting To-day

To celebrate Guru Nanak Jayanti a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) on the Chowpatty Sands at 6 p.m. when speeches will be delivered on the life and teachings of Guru Nanak and "The Sikhs and Nationalism."

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

Messrs. B.G. Horniman, Abdur Rehman Mitha, P.R. Lele, Pratap Singh, Jamiat Singh and others will address the meeting.

Professor Tej Rajindra Singh, the famous musician and artiste will give beautiful songs.

Special seating arrangements for the ladies will be made.

The Sikh Band will be in attendance.

RASHTRIYA SEVA SANGH.—The Office of Shree Bombay Rashtriya Seva Sangh is to remain in the Hall of Shree Navjivan Sangh for three months. Therefore the persons desiring to see or communicate, may do so with the General Secretary of the Sangh at Shree Navjivan Sangh's Hall, Ashok Building, Princess Street, Bombay.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Secret of the Blue Room". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPIRE—"Her First Mate" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EDWARD—"Blue Danube" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CAPITOL—"The Rebel" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"Peg O' My Heart." Daily at 6-50 and 10 p.m.

CARLTON—"Warrior's Husband". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PATHE—"Midnight Club" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON—Charlie Chaplin in "City Lights" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

WEST END—"Krishna Sudama" Time as usual.

MAJESTIC—"Rukmini Haran". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

ROXY—"Britannia of Billingsgate" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Sairandhree" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

7-00 a.m.—Time Signal. Commercial Bulletin, Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.
12-00 Noon—Selection of Indian Music.
12-30 p.m.—Selection of European Music.
1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

6-00 p.m.—Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema (By kind permission of the Management.)

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

6-30 p.m.—Classical and Light Music. (Nanne Khan.)
7-30 p.m.—Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

8-45 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York Opening, Liverpool Closing and Bombay Current Rates.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

9-00 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-10 p.m.—"Motoring Topics" by A. H. C. Sykes, Esq., Secretary, Western India Automobile Association.
9-25 p.m.—Film Talk by the Picture-goer. Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory. Rosetti and His Taj Mahal Hotel Orchestra. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel (By kind permission of the Directors, the Indian Hotels Co. Ltd.)
11-00 p.m.—Close Down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m.—Paramount Theatre Orchestra.
8-25 p.m.—B. B. C. Theatre Orchestra.
9-40 p.m.—Music and the Ordinary Listener, a talk by Sir Walford Davies.
10-00 p.m.—Hotel Metropole orchestra.
10-30 p.m.—News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m.—B B C Dance Orchestra.

CERTIFICATE OF LOYALTY

The Governor has granted a certificate (Afrinama) to Mr. B. V. Rane, member of the District Local Board and President of the Taluka Local Board Dapoli for "rendering loyal assistance to Government in times of disorder."

STATE SYSTEM MUST GO

"Difficult To Imagine Anything More Corrupt And Autocratic"

JAWAHAR ON BIKANER CASE

Assures Sympathy To Accused And Says Grave Injustice Being Done To Them

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has expressed his sympathy with the Bikaner Conspiracy Case undertrials in his following reply addressed to the Bikaner Political Case Committee dated, Allahabad, October 29:—

"I have your letter as well as the copy of your telegram to the Maharajah of Bikaner. It seems to me from the facts you have stated that grave injustice is being done in the case referred to. You have my full sympathy in the matter. I feel, however, that what is really, wrong is the whole Indian State system. Anything more incompetent, corrupt and autocratic it is difficult to imagine. I have no doubt in my mind that it must go completely before any proper solution of the Indian problem can be found."

V. J. PATEL FUNERAL

Preparations For Reception, Procession And Cremation Proceeding Satisfactorily

The following Press Communique is issued by the Committee for making arrangements for the funeral of the late Mr. V.J. Patel:—

"Preparations in connection with the reception, procession and cremation of the late Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel's body are progressing satisfactorily.

"The Committee have throughout worked in the closest co-operation with the relations of Mr Patel and in order that their wishes and sentiments may continue to be honoured in every respect, the Committee have invited the relations of Mr. Patel to set up a Board and the Committee has agreed to work according to their instructions.

"In pursuance of the above arrangement a Board has been set up consisting of the personal relations, a few friends of Mr. Patel, with Mrs. Naidu as the Chairman."

PATEL FUNERAL VOLUNTEERS

Sub Committee Stops Enrolling On Sunday

Sjt. M. Pai, Secretary, Patel Funeral Volunteer Sub-Committee, writes:—

It has been decided that the enrolling of volunteers shall stop on Sunday, the 5th inst. It is further requested that all active volunteer corps should send in writing their willingness to work as also the number of volunteers in each corps.

It is further requested that all the persons engaged in enlisting volunteers in different wards and suburbs and officers of different volunteer corps should meet the volunteer committee at the office of Sirdar Jamiat Singh, Jer Mahal, 2nd floor, to-day, Friday, at 8-30 p.m.

KHANSAHEB ABDUL KARIM'S CONCERTS

(From A Correspondent)

Khan Saheb Abdul Karim Khan the well-known exponent of Khyal and Goaharan School of Music, is coming back to Bombay, after eight months to give two concerts. He has endeared himself to the music-loving public of Bombay by his skill in the manipulation of cadences of a Raga for creating emotion, his inimitable Gamak-Tan, his oneness of Swar and Laya, his exquisite employment of Shrutis and use of Mind, Ghasit, etc., for creating continuity of aesthetic experience.

So profound is his intimacy with all these devices of music that his proficient pupils, such as Bahre Buva, Rambhao-Sawai Gandharva, Kapileshwari Buva and Shanker Rao Kapleshwari—each individually a very clever exponent of music—pale into almost amateurs when singing along with him.

Khan Saheb gave exposition of some very intricate Ragas and Raginis when he gave his concerts last, and it is expected that he will provide some novel entertainment this time, in the exposition of Alap and some new Ragas, when he sings on Saturday (night) and Sunday (noon) next at Forbes Gujarati Hall.

Dr. HOMI PAVRI

Appeals To D Ward Electors As Utilitarian Worker

Dr. Homi F. Pavri, M.B.B.S., M.-C.P.S. has issued the following address to the electors of "D" Ward:

"I have offered myself as a candidate in the ensuing "D" Ward (Girgaum) Bye-Election, which is to take place at the end of this month to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. S.K. Nabiulla.

"May I solicit your valuable support on the Election Day? In due course you will get an intimation giving all details regarding polling.

"I may mention that my sole object in offering myself as a candidate for the vacant seat on the Municipal Corporation, is to render what little service I can to our City and particularly to the "D" Ward. In the course of my 15 years' Medical practice as a qualified physician, I have come in close touch with different sanitary and medical problems of this city, especially those relating to infectious and contagious diseases. I would say that, I stand for everything which, when rationally considered, is beneficial to the civic, social and economic welfare of the people to-day. In all matters I pin my faith in moderate views and, if given a chance, I mean to further devote myself to work of real utilitarian value.

"I may mention that for years I have been in close touch with problems of infant education, as I am directly connected with several educational institutions of Bombay, one of which is being conducted by myself in conjunction with my mother Mrs. Ratanbai F. Pavri, both of us being Joint Honorary Principals.

"My activities in the interest of Depressed Classes are, I believe, well-known in Bombay, and I feel sure my election will considerably enlarge the scope of my usefulness in their cause. I need only add that the goal I have in view is selfless and disinterested public service in the attainment of which I look forward to your encouragement and material support, that is your Vote.

"Cow" is my symbol."

IN HONOUR OF SIR RUSTOM'S MEMORY

Thana Municipality Adjourns

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Nov. 2.

The municipal office and schools were closed yesterday, immediately after the sad news of the death of Sir Rustom J. Vakil, the Minister for Local Self-Government, Government of Bombay, was received at about noon, as a mark of respect to his memory.

The adjourned special meeting of the Thana Muhicipality, which was to be held last evening, was also adjourned without transacting any business.

According to rules and regulations no reasons could be assigned for the adjournment motion, as the meeting was an adjourned one.

A condolence resolution, it is understood, will be moved at the next meeting.

Kurla Municipality Adjourns

(From Our Correspondent)

KURLA, Nov. 2.

As a mark of respect to the memory of Sir Rustom J. Vakil, Minister for Local Self-Government, Government of Bombay, the municipal office and school are closed to-day.

The adjourned meeting of the Kurla Municipality on October 31 last was dissolved for want of quorum.

CORPORATION ADJOURNS

Members Eulogise Late Sir Rustom Vakil's Services To City

"MAN WITHOUT BIAS"

Mayor Recalls Deceased's Efforts Towards Promotion Of Bombay Medical Relief

The Bombay Municipal Corporation adjourned without transacting any business on Thursday as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Sir Rustom Vakil.

The following resolution was passed:—

"That the Corporation have heard with profound regret of the sad and untimely death on Wednesday, the 1st November 1933, of the Honble Sardar Sir Rustom J. Vakil, Kt., Minister for Local self-Government, who as an able administrator and public worker rendered very useful services to the City.

"2. That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their sad bereavement.

"3. That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Corporation do now adjourn without transacting any business to-day."

MAYOR'S TRIBUTE.

At the outset, the Mayor said: "It is my painful duty to refer to the sorrowful and premature death which occurred yesterday morning of Sir Rustom J. Vakil, Minister for Local self-Government.

"We in Bombay were not much conversant with the earlier career of Sir Rustom. However, ever since his joining the Bombay Government as Minister, his activities towards expanding the spheres of local self-government have become well-known throughout the Presidency.

"It is due to Sir Rustom's indefatigable efforts that we have been able to accomplish the long-sought for amalgation of the Improvement Trust with the Municipality and it is a matter of regret that he should not have lived long enough to see the good results of the amalgamation. His untiring efforts towards the promotion of medical relief and hospital accommodation in the City and the Presidency are well-known to all of us. The Corporation have lost in Sir Rustom a Minister who always looked at the problems of this Municipality with due consideration and sympathy.

NO POLITICAL BIAS.

Mr. H. P. Mody in moving the condolence resolution said that the late Sir Rustom Vakil had no communal or political bias of any sort and he brought to bear upon his public administration a mind singularly free from all prejudices and partiality. His direct and straight forward way of dealing with public problems had won for him very rapidly the esteem of all those who came in contact with him.

Mr. Boman-Behram seconded the resolution.

Other speakers who joined in paying tributes to the memory of the late Minister were Mr. Meyer Nissim, Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole, Mr. B. N. Karanjia, Mr. Husseinali Rahimtoola, Rao Bahadur Asavle, Mr. Hirji Behedin, Dr. M. V. Mehta, Prof. S. R. Davar, Mr. P. G. Solanki, Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, Mr. M. A. Dhabolkar and Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar.

The Municipal Commissioner said that in the death of Sir Rustom he had lost a personal friend and the Presidency a public worker.

Cool clean air always

THE REGAL

To-night at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

The Theatre Magnificent

Packed with Sweet MUSIC

SONGS That Always Linger

TO-MORROW

Booking Is Now Open.

BRITAIN'S HIGHEST PAID STAR

GRACIE FIELDS

in the Picture for which she got £20,000

THIS WEEK OF GRACE

5 SONG NUMBERS 5

PATHE

The Finest Cinema in Bombay

3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

PARAMOUNT PRESENTS

E. PHILLIP'S OPPENHEIM'S

Great Story

MIDNIGHT CLUB

WITH

CLIVE BROOK

GEORGE RAFT

HELEN VINSON

ALISON SKIPWORTH

SIR GUY STANDING

CLIVE BROOK

as a modern Raffles

GEORGE RAFT

as his adversery

THRILLS! EXCITEMENT! ACTION! AGLORE!

The finest detective yarn yet shown in Bombay

COMMENCING SATURDAY NOV. 4TH

PARAMOUNT LIBERTY MAGAZINE ALL-STAR STORY

"THE WOMAN ACCUSED"

BY TEN WORLD FAMOUS AUTHORS

RUPERT HUGHES
VICKI BAUM
ZANE GREY
VINA DELMAR
IRVIN S. COBB
GERTRUDE ATHERTON
J. P. McEVOY
URSULA PARROTT
POLAN BANKS
SOPHIE KERR

WITH

NANCY CARROLL

CARY GRANT

AND

JOHN HALLIDAY

LOVE MEANT DISASTER TO HER ... YET SHE HAD THE COURAGE TO LIVE—AND LOVE

"THE WOMAN ACCUSED"

A PICTURE YOU SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE

SATURDAY NOV. 4TH

Book early ..... 'Phone 41561.

PATHE

"Always a good show".

Who's Who In M. C. C. Team

NO. 15 A. MITCHELL

(Special To "Bombay Chronicle.")

A. Mitchell of Yorkshire made his debut in county cricket in 1926, but it was only in 1928 that he became a permanent fixture in the Yorkshire XI.

Mitchell has had one season in India as coach to the Maharajah of Patiala's team. He is a batsman of the steady order, with a powerful off-drive, and is a fieldsman of the highest merit.

There is no position on the field in which Mitchell is not brilliant. At "silly point" or other dangerous post, he has assisted in the capture of a shoal of wickets for Verity his team mate.

During the last season his averages were 51 innings, 2,300 runs. 158 highest score, 12 times not out, average 58.97.

A. MITCHELL.

Mitchell is now regarded as a first class player in Yorkshire and is a source of great strength to the champion county's batting side. His best scores this year have been 108 against Glamorgan, 123 against Lancashire, 142 against Worcester, 94 and 67 against the West Indies, and 138 against Notts.

Against the M.C.C. on September 5 Mitchell made 158 assisting Sutcliffe and Leyland to pile up the huge score of 557 for 8 wickets.

Mitchell has notched his first century in India at Lahore, and should make several more before the M.C.C. tour is over.

GOVERNOR'S XI DRAW WITH M. C. C.

(Continued from Page 1)

which ordinarily would have been good enough for fours.

NAIDU IN LUCK.

Naidu again tried another big hit against Mitchell but although he missed it Elliott's smart stumping effort went in vain. After two hours' play had seen only 73 on board, Ashghar Ali's patient innings came to a close Mitchell getting him out leg before wicket. (73—3—30). Ashghar had been batting for 105 minutes and had hit four 4's.

Lall Singh came out to partner Naidu and the latter greeted him with a glorious off-drive which quickly reached the boundary. At lunch, the score was 86 for three wickets.

Naidu Played more like his real self when the game was restarted at 2-15 p.m. to the bowling of Langridge and Nichols. Taking the strike against the Sussex bowler Naidu made two magnificent off drives off his second and fifth balls, both of which reached the boundary. Lall Singh was following more cautious methods, and the hundred of the innings was not reached until play had been in progress for another fifteen minutes. Nichols was pitching short and bumping, and Naidu after failing to connect once hit him to the square leg boundary.

LALL SINGH BOWLED.

Lall Singh left at 109 clean bowled by a legbreak from Langridge to which he played with a cross bat. The advent of the Yuvraj of Patiala to join Naidu was hailed with cheers from the spectators who now numbered about 7,000.

Naidu greeted his captain with another typical straight drive against Langridge, followed by a neat cut for two.

The Yuvraj was dropped early in his innings by Mitchell at cover off a very hot drive the ball coming to him shoulder high with the sun full in his eyes.

NAIDU'S HURRICANE HITTING.

Naidu reached his individual 50 after batting for two hours and 20 minutes with a boundary to square-leg off Langridge and then the Indore player threw off the mantle of the number one batsman which he had worn thoughout the morning. He sent the crowd into a frenzy of delight by hitting Langridge right over the square-leg boundary for a great six, one of mightiest hits seen on Lawrence Gardens grounds for a long time in the same over Naidu made another magnificent on-drive ball, this time clearing the pavillions beyond boundary by a good margin. These hits which were marked by splendid timing and power put the crowd in great humour with themselves with Naidu who they were thinking was until this moment playing with necessary caution.

ANOTHER CATCH MISSED.

After being kept on to bowl 13 overs at a stretch Langridge was taken off and Human came in his place. Naidu had another life of him when Bakewell dropped him at deep mid-off failing to hold a red hot drive. Naidu's score was then 69.

The game now became most spectacular with both Naidu and Yuvraj looking for scoring opportunities and it was only the brilliant fielding of the visitors that prevented the score from mounting up faster than it did.

Nichols returned and Naidu made a wonderful shot against him at mid-on which fell short of a six by a few feet. He smote the next ball to boundary and the hit off the next ball was only converted into a two by Walters who ran round the boundary. At tea the score was 189.

NAIDU REACHES 100.

Naidu once again showed his partiality for Langridge when on resumption he pulled him for the third six over-leg boundary, thus sending up 200 on board after the innings had lasted exactly for four hours. Townsend running round for the catch soon gave up the attempt when he found that the ball was sailing well over the ropes. Naidu had yet another "life" at 97 when he gave a very hot chance to Jardine in the slips off Nichols but the M. C. C. captain dropped it.

Soon after this Naidu got his individual century with a two through the slips. This performance had taken Naidu three and a half hours and included 11 chief strokes were three sixes and 11 fours.

PARTNERSHIP BROKEN.

At 228 when the partnership had added 119 runs for the fifth wicket the Yuvraj was caught in the slips off Nichols. At the wicket in all for two hours and 20 minutes the home captain had played a very sound innings which was not marred by any chance. He hit five fours in his score of 49.

Mohd Saeed hit twice to the boundary almost immediately after he came in, but was soon out l.b.w. to Nichols (240-6-6).

NAIDU OUT.

The game now retained little interest except to watch Naidu bat in his own free style. He lost Humayun at 244 and was then himself stumped in trying a big hit against Langridge. He had been batting in all for 4 hours and had given a typical display of hitting after playing himself in (251-8-116).

Stumps were drawn at 5-30 and match was left drawn.

GOVERNOR'S XI (1st Innings).

Manilal l.b.w. b Langridge	15
Abell c Townsend, b Nichols	3
Ashghar Ali l.b.w., b Mitchell	30
Laisingh b Langridge	16
Naidu st Elliott, b Langridge	116
Yuvraj of Patiala, c Mitchell b Nichols	49
Mhd. Saeed l.b.w. b Nichols	9
Humayun l.b.w. b Langridge	3
Mustaqli, not out	0
Mubarakali, not out	1
Extras	11
Total for 8 wickets	253

FALL OF WICKETS.

1-11, 2-25, 3-73, 4-109, 5-228, 6-240, 7-244, 8-251.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Nichols	24	1	77	3
Townend	16	5	33	0
Marriott	10	6	10	0
Langridge	38	13	68	0
Mitchell	6	1	16	0
Human	5	1	11	0
Valentine	6	0	27	0

ALTERATION IN DATES OF BOMBAY RACES

Change Due To Clashing Of Fixtures With M.C.C. Visit

In view of the M. C. C. programme and the revision of the dates of certain Public Holidays, the following changes in the dates for the Bombay Racing Season, 1933-34, are announced.

Hospital Day:—

From Wednesday, 13th December to Thursday, 14th December, 1933.

12th Day, Bombay Winter Meeting:—

From Thursday, 18th January to Wednesday, 17th January, 1934 (Holiday).

4th Day, Bombay Races:—

From Tuesday, 13th February to Saturday, 17th February, 1934.

5th Day, Bombay Races:—

From Saturday, 17th February to Saturday, 24th February, 1934.

1st Day, Bombay Spring Meeting:—

From Saturday, 24th February to Thursday, 1st March 1934 (Holiday).

The office of the Factory-owners' Association, Central Provinces and Berar has been shifted from Khamgaon to Akola to attend to the office-work arising out of the first sessions of the Central Provinces and Berar Factory-owners' Conference proposed to be convened at Akola during the ensuing X'mas holidays.

Kumar Shree Abdulkhaliq heir-apparent of Mangrol Kathiawar) and Captain of the Mangrol Gymkhana eleven, who knocked up 99 runs against Junagad recently.

ART OF GOING ONE BETTER

Alleged Confidence Trick Of Hindus To Dupe Rent Collector

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, Nov. 2.

The story of how a rent-collector of Kurla was duped by two Hindus of Bombay, who are said to have told the complainant that they knew the process of duplicating Government currency notes by means of chemical application, was narrated by Abdul Rahim Mahomed Jan, when the case in which Ganpat Daji and Kubersing Bindesharsing are charged with cheating, came up for hearing before the Resident Magistrate of Kurla, yesterday afternoon.

STORY OF WITNESS.

Abdul Rahim, giving evidence, stated that he was collecting rents for the last eight months of the three chawls owned by Abdulla Khan, and was drawing a salary of Rs. 60 per month. On October 10 last, the accused met him in a hotel in Mehta Building. After they were shown some rooms at their request, they promised to come the following day. Accordingly they came to Kurla the next day, and when questioned by the witness, they replied that their business was to manufacture currency notes of Rs. 5, Rs. 10 and Rs. 100. They demanded Rs. 25 from the witness for buying chemicals, and when paid by him, they promised to demonstrate the process on the next day. The first accused handed over the money to the second accused. Witness further gave them a rupee for their railway fare.

HOCUS-POCUS STUFF.

On October 12, continued witness, they met him again at the Mehta Building. After a room on the second floor was cleaned and a carpet spread, the first accused told witness to bring a "segree" and a saucer. A pot full of water and a tumbler were also supplied to the accused. After witness lighted the "segree" the first accused demanded another 5-rupee note for the purpose of duplication. The first accused applied some white paint to the note supplied, while the second accused put some chemicals on the burning charcoal. When witness tried to open the door, having become restless due to clouds of smoke enveloping the room, the accused told him not to be afraid of it. The second accused then demanded Rs. 25 for buying some chemicals, which he had forgotten to bring.

Witness thereupon grew suspicious and thought the accused wanted to defraud him. Telling them to procure the money required, witness got down, told the watchman to keep an eye on the accused, and brought the police officer, who, after searching the person of the accused, arrested them.

CHARGES.

Sub-Inspector Kadam of the Kurla police and three other witnesses were then examined by the prosecution.

Ganpat Daji, the first accused, pleaded guilty to the charge.

Kubersing Bundesharsing, the second accused, denying the charge, stated that he was brought to Kurla by Ganpat and had no knowledge of the alleged fraud.

At this stage the hearing was adjourned.

DEPORTEE GETS 6 MONTHS JAIL

Disobeyed Order Of Police Commissioner

A deportee, admitting three previous convictions was convicted and sentenced for returning to Bombay in contravention of the order of the Police Commissioner, by Mr. I. N. Mehta the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on Thursday.

Trikam Nathoo, had been served with an order on May 15 last, forbidding him to enter Bombay without permission for two years. He was, however, seen at the corner of Kumbharwada on October 26 by a constable attached to the Maharbawri Police, who arrested him.

The accused while pleading guilty to the charge explained that he came back to Bombay as his mother-in-law was ill.

The magistrate, finding him guilty and considering his previous convictions, sentenced the accused to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months.

MR. VADAKKANCHERRY MANI IYER, a well-known South Indian exponent of Karnatak Music, whose recent recital at Matunga was acclaimed by an appreciative audience, will another recital at Matunga on Saturday next.

TRAMWAY SERVICE DISLOCATED

Huge Boiler Causes Obstruction Near Dhobi Talao Holding Up Traffic

Persons engaged in business offices in Ballard Estate and the Fort were put to great inconvenience on Thursday morning between 9-30 a.m. and 10 a.m. when the tramway service on the Girgaum route was dislocated.

A huge boiler belonging to a military laundry which was being removed in a trolley near Dhobi Talao got stuck on the tramway track and held up all the traffic. Passengers in the trams were ordered to leave their cars near Prarthana Samaj, Opera House junction and the middle of Girgaum at short intervals by impolite conductors. The whole of Girgaum was thronged by an army of clerks, typists and office staff. Near Thakurdwar passengers were told to walk to Dhobi Talao while the traffic controllers held a conference in the street. After much shouting and unnecessary delay the obstruction was removed and a fleet of tram cars wended their way slowly into Bori Bunder about forty minutes behind scheduled time.

HINDU YOUTH GETS THREE MONTHS R. I.

Vasu Shiva Shety aged 20, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. P. L Thacker Sixth Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon on Thursday.

The prosecution story was that the accused who was an externee having been ordered by the Police Commissioner of Bombay to keep out of Bombay fr a period of 2 years from 9th March was arrested at Musjid Bunder Road on the 8th of October for disobeying the order.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said that he came to Bombay by mistake.

The Magistrate taking into consideration his young age convicted and sentenced him as above under Section 128 of the Bombay City Police Act.

MRS. NAIDU'S APPEAL TO SIKH LADIES

"Follow In Footsteps Of Great Gurus"

Under the auspices of Sri Guru Singh Sabha, a grand religious congregation was held on Thursday morning at the Bhagwan Bhavan Hall.

From early morning Sikh men and women began pouring into the hall and by the time Mrs. Sorojini Naidu arrived the hall was fully occupied. Professor Tej Rajindra Singh and party recited Asa Di War in Sikh Guru songs for nearly three hours.

S. Attar Singh and S. Teja Singh spoke on the life of Guru Nanak.

Mrs. Sorojini Naidu in course of her speech asked Sikh ladies to follow in the footsteps of the great Sikh Gurus. She appealed to them to wear Swadeshi, leave the last trace of untouchability discard purdah and be up and doing. She paid glowing tributes to the Sikh Gurus.

Sirdar Jamiat Singh while thanking Mrs. Naidu described her as the greatest woman of India. He also appealed to the Sikhs to convey the message of Mrs. Naidu in every Sikh home.

Professor Motwani of the Grant Medical College and several others spoke on Guru Nanak's life.

Bombay Pressman Relieved Of Cash

Story Of How Gang Of Robbers Prowl About Marine Lines Promenade And Loot Passersby Revealed In Court

Sharif Ibrahim, a tall Muslim, who was arrested by the C.I.D. in connection with the case of daring hold up at Marine Lines Reclamation ground in which a pressman, was relieved of his purse, at the point of the knife, was charged before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday.

A big knife seized in the course of the search of the person belongings of the accused was produced in court as an exhibit.

Fidahussein Yusuf, of the "Cole Daily News," the complainant in the case, giving evidence, stated that on August 7 last he was enjoying a constitutional on the reclamation ground. He was walking from the direction of Churchgate towards Marine Lines at about 8-30 p.m., all alone, when a Muslim accosted him and asked for a match-box. He complied with the request and after the stranger had lighted a bidi he began to stare at the witness in a threatening manner.

SURPRISE WITH OPEN KNIFE

In the meanwhile the accused came from behind with an open knife which he held close to his body, and asked him to surrender his purse. The witness parted with his purse which contained Rs. 21, whereupon the gang asked him to go away quietly, and not to make any noise about his loss. The witness left them, and later lodged a complaint with the police.

A police constable stated that the accused was arrested on September 26, in connection with a case at Princess Street, and was identified by the complainant at an identification parade.

Sub-Inspector Solomon of the C.I.D. who held the identification parade also gave evidence.

The case was adjourned.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION IN AHMEDNAGAR

Secretaries Appeal For Public Support

In the course of an appeal to the public for support to the Swadeshi Exhibition to be held at Ahmednagar in December next, the Hon. Secretaries of the Exhibition Committee state:—

We have great pleasure to state that the exhibition held here in 1931 was a great success. The manufacturers and distributers who participated were thoroughly satisfied with the arrangements and sales.

Ahmednagar with its cantonment and suburbs being the marketing place of a large portion of the Nizam's Dominions will, we hope prove a good market for Indian Manufactures. Besides it is the strong centre of Congress workers who have taken great pains in spreading the gospel of Swadeshi in the District.

The site chosen for the exhibition is very attractive and evening resort of the town. Efforts are being made to make the stalls specially attractive during the evening by electric lights.

For the benefit of the manufacturers convenient and well-decorated stalls are offered at a nominal charge of Rs. 10 only.

Exhibition will be opened by a very prominent leader of India on December 1st 1933 and will be kept open for 10 days.

We shall be glad to supply you

COUPON PRIZE SCHEMES

To Continue In India As Heretofore

Bombay, Nov. 2

The Associated Press of India is informed by the representative of a well-known British cigarette manufacturing company which has a large export trade to India that despite the decision of manufacturers at home to discontinue coupon prize schemes in Great Britain, to which this firm is also a party, thtis firm's gift schemes will not be affected so far as India is concerned.

B. S. N. Co.'S PLEASURE CRUISES

Round Elephanta—The Isle Of Enchantment

Leaving Apollo Bunder at 3-30 P.M on SATURDAY, 4th November, 1933, Returning 7-30 P.M.

Fare per person Rs. 1-8-0: Admission to the Caves 0-4-0

(CHILDREN at HALF RATES)

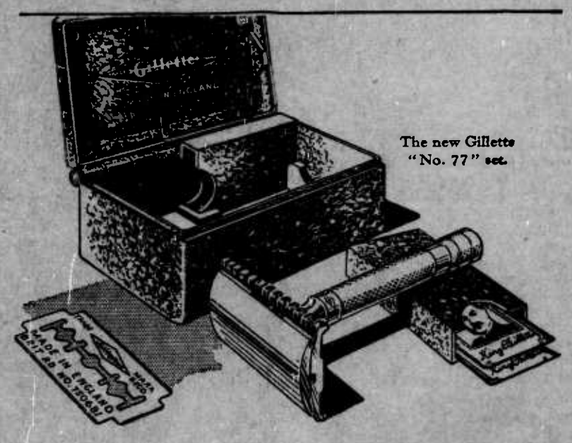
ROUND THE I. M. M.T. S. "DUFFERIN."

Leaving Apollo Bunder at 6 P.M. on SUNDAY, the 5th November, 1933. Returning 7 P.M.

Fare per person Re. 1-0-0. CHILDREN at HALF RATES.

BAND! BAR! LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

NOTE:—PLEASE SEE SEPARATE ANNOUNCEMENT FOR MOONLIGHT CRUISE.



The new Gillette "No. 77" set.

Gillette continues to lead

Another great improvement announced by Gillette.

The new slotted blade which Gillette introduced two years ago is a great success. Due to its secret process of manufacture the blade lasts longer and gives a cleaner shave than any other blade. Gillette has now improved the razor—the guard and handle are combined in one piece, thus making the razor easier and quicker to clean, assemble and use.

This new razor with three of the new slotted blades are enclosed in a moulded box which is ideally suitable for hot and humid climates, being eminently hygienic and easy to clean. You will be surprised how cheaply you can buy this set.

Gillette

KILLS THE GERM THAT Causes Colds

● The germs that cause colds, coughs, and sore throat are almost always present in the mouth. Usually they cause no harm. But when wet chilling weather brings lowered vitality, it's time to take sensible precautions.

Listerine kills these germs, as quickly and easily as it kills other types of dangerous germs. Be safe, keep healthy, gargle with Listerine, full strength, twice a day.

LISTERINE ANTISEPTIC

KILLS 200,000,000 GERMS IN 15 SECONDS

Engineering And Textile Section

AIR CONDITIONING METHODS

System Used In Theatres And Trains May Be Adapted To Homes

More and more articles on air conditioning appear in the engineering press—a sign that the day is not far distant when, however sultry the weather may be in the street, a man may do his work indoors in comfort, says "The New York Times." That the apparatus for conditioning is in existence is evident enough when we enter a motion-picture house or one of the newest trains. If we are not yet able to manufacture our home climates to order, it is partly because of our houses. They were built for furnaces and not for washed and cooled air.

"Close that door", we shout when December roars without. Can we imagine ourselves shouting the same injunction at the height of a humid day when training and instinct tell us to throw open every window? We shall have to change the habits of a lifetime when domestic air-conditioning arrives.

Air conditioning involves not only control of temperature, but also of humidity and air movement. The home plant must be designed to chill and dry a definite number of cubic feet of air an hour and to inject that air into kitchen, bed-rooms and living rooms, not in a gale but in an imperceptible zephyr. If windows and doors are open the plant is futilely trying to cool all out doors.

Air must contain a minimum of moisture. On a cold day water drips from the windows. The glass is cold and the air warm. So whatever water the air may contain is condensed, to trickle down and form little puddles.

In an air-conditioned house in summer it is the same. The air within is cooler than the air without. Window panes are slightly chilled. Again the glass acts as a condenesr and again we see water trickling down.

How is this difficulty to be overcome? Charles F. Kettering, who has been experimenting with air-conditioning in his Dayton home for twenty years, would have us dispense with windows entirely. Electric light is cheaper than daylight if we reckon the cost of window glass and its maintenance and especially of the heat absorbed by it in winter. If we must have windows Kettering tells us, let them be mere double portholes—two panes with an insulating air space between.

It is doubtful if house-owners will deny themselves the privileges of looking out upon the street. Probably the air-conditioned residence of the very near future will have double walls and double windows. The cost of such an insulated home will be high, but there will be a notable saving in fuel bills.

Fuel in summer to keep cool? The notion must seem strange to those who use coal and gas for cooking during the hot weather and who throw open windows and doors. Let us substitute energy for fuel in our thinking. It takes energy to cool a home, just as it takes energy to make ice cubes in the kitchen refrigerator. Air must be cooled somehow. The usual process in the refrigerator is to compress it, absorb the heat from it by some such artificial refrigerant as ammonia or ethyl chloride and then let it expand. So we must have a motor to do the compressing. Besides, there must be some way of controlling the moisture—removing the excess when the air is too moist and adding a little when it is too dry.

Just how a domestic air-conditioning plant is to do the work expected of it and meet the requirements of a householder is not yet clear. Watter L. Fleisher, an engineer who has specialized in this field, indicates in "The Technology Review" what will be summarily rejected. Evaporating pans, cast-iron radiators, unsightly fan-housings, bulky enclosures, unit coolers that stand idle in winter, any system that requires water and drain connections and refrigerating pipes anywhere except in some central out-of-the-way place in the basement or cellar will have no place in the home. Moreover, the cost of operation must be low—no more than the present cost of heating a house in winter.

Thus stated, it looks as if the problem of domestic air-conditioning were hopeless. Let us not forget that the kitchen mechanical refrigerator seemed just as unpromising twenty-five years ago. Most engineers saw little prospect then of designing and building an apparatus that needed no care. So it is with household air-conditioning. It is not that the problem is insoluble but that the engineer is called upon to cope with an entirely new set of conditions.

London To Be City Of Light

Extensive Flood Lighting Of Buildings To Be Carried Out To Banish Winter Gloom

Within the next three months the flood lighting of some of London's most prominent buildings will be established on practically a permanent basis if the plans of the London Society mature.

It is proposed to wire such buildings as the National Gallery, the Clock Tower of the House of Par-Clock Tower of the Houses of Parliament, and Westminster Abbey and to floodlight them at stated intervals throughout the winter season.

This project was first mooted in 1930 by the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors, but nothing came of it. Recently, however, the idea has been canvassed among the members of the London Society, and a "Daily Express" representative was informed that this time the project will be carried out.

"It is not intended to floodlight the buildings every night," an official of the London society said. "But they will be floodlit frequently, and especially on those days which have a national importance.

"The cost of the wiring and equipment will be met privately. London at night has the reputation of being a dark, gloomy place, full of shadowed open spaces. We want to make it a city of light."

Active preparations are being made in connection with the project, and it is hoped that the floodlighting will coincide with the opening of the British Industries Fair in the early part of the new year.

The Federation of British Industries have expressed themselves as very interested in the project, and there seems no doubt that it will be completed by that date.

The scheme, however, is meant to embrace more than that period, and to be a permanent feature of the London season.

PROBLEMS OF COTTON TRADE

Lancashire Should Use More Indian Cotton, Says Mr. J. H. Strong

Dealing with cotton trade problems in his presidential address to the Blackburn Textile Society in mail week, Mr. J H Strong, said that when the ring spinning frame, the atomised system of humidification, and the automatic loom were invented the death-knell was sounded of the Lancashire trade. They used to pride themselves that it took two or three generations to make a good weaver and that Lancashire had a perfect atmosphere for spinning and weaving. To-day automatic looms with warp stop motions required so little expert attention that there were mills on the Continent where the looms were left running when work ceased for the night, and 50 per cent of them were running when the weavers returned next morning. The atomised water system of humidifying had made it possible to obtain good weaving conditions in any part of the world.

The trade could never recover while they had two weaving prices for one cloth. In their domestic relations between employer and employee they must be less distrustful of each other. Surely the two sides could combine to secure a fairer scheme for insurance charges. A professional man earning thousands of pounds might have only a few insurance cards to stamp, while a mill losing thousands of pounds a year might have hundreds of cards to stamp. Both sides should fight for this charge to be placed on profits. Could they not get together in demanding that all goods imported into this country were manufactured under a fair-wages clause? They should also act together to absorb in Lancashire mills more Indian cotton and should demand a definite reply as to whether in the opinion of the Government the Lancashire cotton trade was worth saving. If it was, then it was time the Government gave Lancashire more consideration and helped in trade relations with India.

SOUND AND HUMIDITY

Experiments Reveal How Dryness Impairs Hearing

On a cold dry day we hear sounds for greater distances than on a hot humid day. Over blistering desert sands hearing in the open is at its worst. Why there should be these differences is something that Dr. Vern O. Knudsen has been studying at the University of California, with Dr. H. O. Kneser of the University of Marburg, Germany who is now in the United States, thanks to a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

The tranmission of sound was studied for all pitches under all conditions of temperature and humidity from zero to 130 degrees Fahrenheit, which is about as hot as any place on earth can be. It was found that air is most opaque to sound (absorbs it best) when it is about as dry as it is over a hot desert. This means a relative humidity of 10 to 20 per cent.

Dr. Knudsen's experiments show that there must be collisions between water and oxygen molecules. The oxygen molecules become very excited, so that the effect is much like rapidly interposing and taking away a fan or screen in the line of sound. This explains why oxygen is five times more opaque to sound than air at the same humidity. An equally moist mixture of nitrogen and water vapour (very steady molecules) carries the sound better than air.

"If we lived in an atmosphere of pure oxygen and water vapour," Dr. Knudson explains, "we would not hear the high notes of the violin or piccolo or at the consonant sounds of speech at distances greater than fifty yards. The vowels, however, could carry." It follows that it is harder to make "which" carry than such a word as "hoe" under the conditions given.

V. J. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

Additional Machinery Installed In Textile Department

The new Textile Department at the V. J. Technical Institute is now complete. The textile workshop is built on the modern methods and is on the ground floor. The spinning machinery now installed at the Institute has been supplied by Messrs. Platt Bros. The weaving machinery which includes power looms, dobbies and Jacquards, with preparatory machinery, has been rerected in the new textile department with additional machines presented by some Bombay mills.

The whole erection work has been carried on under the supervision of Mr. J. F. Valladares, Dy. Head of the textile department, after the retirement of Mr. Fernandez, the head of the Department.

ARTIFICIAL SILK BOOM

United Kingdom Second To America

According to the latest League of Nations' review on "World Production and Prices," artificial silk is one of the very few commodities which have registered an increase in output during the economic depression, and in 1932 a record production was attained in Canada, Japan, Russia, Spain, the United Kingdom and Sweden.

The United Kingdom is now second only to the United States as the world's greatest producer of this fabric, while Japan has gone ahead of Italy and Germany to occupy the third place.

In the world industry the United Kingdom figures for 1932 showed an increase of 26 per cent. above the average for 1925-29.

There are encouraging signs, the review states, that the low point of the world economic depression was passed about the middle of 1932, and that, in spite of a partial set-back in some countries in the first quarter of 1933, industrial production in general is showing an upward tendency.

V. J. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

New Spinning machinery under erection in the Textile Department of the V. J. Technical Institute.

Weaving Machinery re-erected in the new Textile Department.

Japan Butts In Everywhere

England, World's Foremost Cement Producer, Wants Japanese Cement, While U. S. Fancies Japanese Rayon

Despite the severe restrictive measures adopted by many countries, there has been a tendency clearly visible that the Japanese commodities are forging ahead with a remarkable pace in foreign markets. It is disclosed that the Mitsui Company recently had consummated a business covering shipment of rayon crepe to the United States, while the Asano Portland Cement Company received inquiries from Ireland, London, Liverpool and Oxford for cement, says the "Japan Times."

The shipment of rayon crepe which is to be forwarded by the Mitsui Company to a New York firm is small in quantity, but it is said that an attractive price was obtained for the shipment. It is furthermore revealed that the shipment consists of not only plain crepe but dyed tissues. This is, indeed, the first shipment of rayon crept from this country to the United States. Traders attach great importance of this shipment for it is indicative of the fact that Japan is now able to compete in the business of high grade rayon tissues with the American manufacturers, who are considered to occupy the first rank among all the principal countries in every respect of the rayon industry.

JAPANESE RAYON DISPLAY.

It is understood that the Japanese rayon crepe will be displayed in the representative department stores in New York. Exports of rayon fabrics from this country to the United States have been limited to habutae and low grade tissues, and quantity has been trifling. In 1931, to America were only 77,350 yen although the value increased to 367,843 yen in 1932. For the first 8 months of the present year, the value of rayon shipments to the United States aggregated 141,356 yen.

The Asano Portland Cement Company received an inquiry from Ireland for a shipment of 2,000 tons of high grade cement a few days ago, but the company failed to consummate the deal due to lack of available steamer space for immediate shipment. Following this inquiry, however, it was revealed, the company received inquiries from London, Liverpool and Oxford on September 28, asking c.i.f. price of Japanese cement for shipment of 2,000 tons per month. The Asano Cement Company is now trying to secure shipping space in order to make firm offers to the British firms.

Whether business may be successfully concluded or not is still uncertain but attention is being directed by the trade circles to the forthcoming deal, in view of the significance of the inquiries which came from Britain, the foremost cement producer in the world.

Another interesting news is that reports from Berlin say that Bavarian pencil manufacturers attribute the depressed condition of their export business in recent years chiefly to the expansion of Japanese pencil exports.

Exports of pencils from Bavaria which almost monopolized the export fields of pencil days, have declined at accelerating paces in the past few years. The Bavarian manufacturers report that the world markets for their pencils were reduced in 1932 by 20.2 per cent. in comparison with 1931 and by 53.7 per cent. compared with 1930.

The report further indicate that the Barvarian pencil manufacturers are extremely pessimistic over the future outlook of their export business. They are of the view that their products will be driven out of the world market in the near future on account of the competition from Japanese pencils which are manufactured with superior skill and at low production cost.

COTTON GOODS FOR AUSTRALIA

New Regulations Insist On Marks Of Origin On Certain Classes Of Imports

The Australian Minister in London (Mr. S. M. Bruce) has been advised by cablegram from Canberra that by virtue of an amendment of the Commerce (Imports) Regulations it will be compulsory that the following classes of goods imported into Australia on and after February 1, 1934, be marked with a statement of origin:—Cotton towels and towelling; electrical appliances apparatus, and accessories; enameiled hollowware for table and kitchen use; and powder puffs and toys. As regards electrical incandescent lamps the rated voltage and wattage must also be stated.

Piece goods for the manufacture of apparel (which are required under the existing regulations to be marked with a statement of origin) will be required on and from the date of the operation of the new regulations (February 1, 1934) to bear the statement of origin every two yards or less.

The provisions above are additional to the requirements of any existing regulations. For example, piece goods for apparel will still be required to bear a statement of composition as well as of origin.

Mr. Bruce has also been advised that the dumping duty under section 4 of the Industries Preservation Act, which, applied in certain circumstances to wire-netting from the United Kingdom, has been revoked as from September 8, 1933.

JAPAN DOMINATES WORLD'S CLOTH MARKETS

Exports During First 8 Months Of 1933 Exceed Those Of England

Despite the frantic efforts on the part of England to drive out Japanese cotton goods from the markets of the British dominions and colonies, and to check the expansion of the Japanese cotton industry, exports of cotton piece goods from Japan for the first 8 months of this year aggregated 392,000,000 square yards, surpassing by more than 6 million square yards, the shipments from England, writes the "Japan Times". Thus Japan has come to occupy a predominant position in the world's cotton goods export field. Exports of cotton piece goods from England during the first 8 months of the year were 1,386,000,000 square yards.

Figures for British and Japanese cotton goods export for the past 6 years are given in the following table:

COMPARATIVE FIGURES.
(In million square yards)

	Japan	England
1928	1,418	3,866
1929	1,790	3,671
1930	1,571	2,406
1931	1,413	1,716
1932	2,031	2,198
1933	1,392	1,386

JAPAN BEATS ENGLAND IN CHINA.

An appreciable improvement made in the diplomatic as well as trade relations between China and Japan was conspicuously evidenced by the fact that Shanghai imported Japanese cotton goods decidedly more during the first half of the present year than in the same period of 1932, whereas the importations of British cotton goods suffered from a drastic decline.

Statistics obtained from the Chinese source reveal that the arrivals of Japanese cotton goods at Shanghai for the first half of the present year reached 3,448,049 Haikan gold taels as against only 470,898 taels for the corresponding period of 1932. Importations of British cotton goods, the same statistics reveal, aggregated 5,573,742 taels showing a sharp set-back of 8,533,980 taels for the first half of 1932. Figures for the Shanghai importations of cotton goods from different countries are given in the following table.

SHANGHAI'S COTTON IMPORTS
(In Haikan Gold Tael)

From	Jan.-Jun. 1933	Jan.-Jun. 1932
Japan	3,448,040	470,898
Britain	5,573,742	8,533,980
America	86,500	42,757
Hongkong	2,668	24,516
Others	888,840	560,687
Total	9,999,799	9,632,838

World Wool Trade

England Gets Alarmed At Japan's Entry

Japan is becoming a bigger factor in the wool trade of the world.

Bradford says that Japan cannot get into wool to the same extent that she has developed the cotton trade.

The reason given is that the working of wool requires more skill than the working of cotton, and that the processes are more complicated.

The fact is, however, that Japan has taken this past year 640,000 bales of wool from Australia as against 5,000 bales only a few years ago, writes the "Sunday Express."

FOOLS' PARADISE.

The manufactures resulting from these purchases have got to go somewhere, and those who ignore the movement are living in a fool's paradise.

That part of Bradford which years ago was known as "Little Germany," and represented the wholesalers in the export trade, and which were flourishing businesses before the war, is now almost idle.

Japan's direct purchases from Australia originated with the war. During the war the British Government purchased the whole of the Australian wool clip.

In order to store the wool to await the convoys which were necessary the British Government expended millions on building warehouses and equipment for the keeping of wool. When the war finished the Government sold this plant to the Australians at a very low price.

It is this plant which is the basis of the direct trade with Japan.

EFFECT ON SHIPPING.

There is no longer any need to send it to this country for distribution around the world.

The fact that this wool no longer comes to this country is an important reason for the depression in the shipping industry.

Moreover, there is a saving in the freight to Japan. There are some authorities in Bradford who believe that if the whole of the wool were again sent to this country for distribution the increase in bulk would offset any tendency towards increased costs.

Meantime, Japan is importing sheep into Manchukuo, which today has a sheep population of round 3,000,000.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1933

WHAT MOST OF US THINK

The statement issued by Mr. K. F. Nariman on the present situation expresses to a large extent the views that we have reiterated again and again during the last few months regarding the deplorable deadlock in the Congress and the way out of it, though he does not as yet make it precisely clear what should be the next step to be taken by the Congressmen. The vehemence with which Mr. Nariman condemned the attempts of the Maharashtra Conference to revive national activities in its own way within the Congress pale, caused ome misgivings about his own exact position and it is agreeable to find that he stands, first and foremost, for the integrity and the supremacy of the Congress, above all parties or groups or individuals. It is also reassuring to learn from him that Gandhiji, too, is responsive to new ideas and conditions and that "his submission to the majority vote" will be unconditional and unequivocal.

THE NEXT STEP.

The gist of Mr. Nariman's statement is that stagnation and disintegration have taken the place of the old vigorous teamwork, that this is due mainly to "substituting the regime of influential groups in place of the wholesome safe democratic rule of the majority," and that the only effective remedy is "to summon the National Parliament," as advisory recommendations of other bodies, however influential, cannot possess the authority of "National Mandates."

This is nothing new to the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle." The pertinent question now is: "What next?" Mr. Nariman urges that the National Parliament should be summoned, but it is not quite clear whether he insists on a special session of the Indian National Congress or he will be satisfied with a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. We have suggested either course before, particularly the latter, as it is attended with fewer difficulties. But one or the other is essential to restore the status of the Congress as a functioning organisation.

A. I. C. C. MUST MEET

As a number of influential Congress leaders like Pandit Malaviya, Swami Govindanand and Mr. S. Satyamurti have already appealed for a meeting of the A. I. C. C., Mr. Nariman, we have no doubt, will seek their co-operation in securing a formal requisition for such a meeting. It is not enough for responsible leaders to throw out a suggestion and then wait passively for public response to it. Active canvassing of opinion in support of the suggestion is necessary in the present case, especially because many persons who wish for a change in the Congress programme and are very keen on an A. I. C. C. meeting, fight shy of openly supporting a requisition therefor, lest they should appear to be throwing obstacles in Gandhiji's way.

IF HE IS OBDURATE

As a matter of fact, it is such pussilanimous and, we must say, hypocritical conduct that seems often to mislead Mahatma Gandhi and put him in a false position. Requisitioning a meeting of the A. I. C. C. does not necessarily mean opposing Gandhiji. We trust that Pandit Malaviya will not give up his attempts to convene an A. I. C. C. meeting in his desire to organise a National Convention and that in both these objects he will be actively assisted by Mr. Nariman. It would be excellent if Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru could be persuaded to be reasonable enough to convene a meeting without insisting upon the constitutional formality of a requisition. But if he continues to be obdurate, others should not rest till he gets up the requisition.

Mischievous Propaganda

It is almost trite to say that the Premier's Communal Award has not many friends in this country, except a few communalists who have benefitted at the expense of the country. We at once acknowledge that any constitution based on such an unjust distribution of seats is bound to fail. It cannot have the ghost of a chance of success. Bhai Parmanand, the President of the Hindu Mahasabha who is now carrying on a furious propaganda throughout the country, complained at Nagpur that the Communal Award has landed the country in "ever-increasing internecine strife and mutual jealousy from which it must be saved at any cost." It is gratifying to note that even at this late hour Bhai Permanand has realised that the country must be saved from these mutual jealousies and quarrels which are not good, either for its present on its future.

But that cannot be done by quarreling with other communities over trifles and increasing our communal bitterness. There must be two parties to a settlement and neither Bhai Permaannd nor his friends have shown that spirit of amity which helps to create better relations among the different communities. While admitting that there are among other communities even worse communalists, it must be said that the attitude taken up by the Hindu Mahasabha has not been very helpful to the solution of the communal question.

Bhai Permanand desires to use the various elements in the country for building up a united nation, but can it be done, we again ask, by increasing our quarrels and recriminations? In one of his speeches he said that "The hard fact was that so long as Muslims looked up to the British Government to secure their demands, such unity was impossible." We wonder what the Hindu Mahasabhaites have been doing all these years. Dr. Moonje has always looked up to the British Government, more than to his own countrymen, to secure greater advantages for his own community. Can you blame the Muslim communalists if they do the same? Can Bhai Parmanand justify Dr. Moonje's political work in England, or even in India, and say that it has helped to weld the various communal elements in the country?

The speaker also said that, where Gandhiji had failed to bring about unity, it was useless for lesser men to try to achieve it. What is the alternative? Are we to be in our quarrels afresh, because Gandhiji has failed to unify the dissonant communal groups in the country? The attitude taken up by Bhai Permanand is preposterous though it was not altogether unexpected. His propaganda is aimed at creating more differences in the country, of a more or less permanent nature.

More Doles For The Rich

It is difficult to appreciate the spirit of the memorandum which has been submitted to the Joint Parliamentary Committee by the British Medical Association complaining that the Indian Medical Service would lose its attractions, if the proposals of the Secretary of State for India in the White Paper were put into practice. Its contention is that the I.M.S. would cease to attract medical officers of the "highest qualifications," though we are not told whether this plea is put forward on behalf of Europeans or Indians. But the British Medical Association cannot but be true to its great traditions of safeguarding the interests of Englishmen at the expense of the children of the soil.

The Association regrets that Sir Samuel Hoare does not want the I.M.S. to be kept as a close preserve for foreigners, as at present, and that it should be provincialised and put under the direct control of future Ministers. Even now the I.M.S. is a survival of old days and its necessity has ceased long ago. Everywhere are to be found competent Indian doctors with the highest medical qualifications, and there is no need in this country to recruit a privileged and very highly paid medical service. No doubt, for the special benefit of British officers a certain number of posts will be reserved. The British Medical Association now demands that a number of British medical women should also be employed, perhaps for the treatment of the wives of British officers in India! We do not know why this should be done, when the Services, who are paid enough are quite able to employ the best medical aid available in the country.

Sir Frederick Sykes has been repeatedly referring to the insanitary condition in the villages and the lack of medical aid there. At present the Government are unable to do anything for them, because they say they have no money for the purpose. But here is a bare-faced demand for the employment of more British men and women as doctors for the treatment of the privileged, evidently.

Lt.-Col. R.H. Elliot, formerly of the I.M.S., writing to the "Daily Mirror" on British achievements in this unfortunate country says: "The proudest record of the (Indian Medical) Service will ever be the establishment of an efficient and India-wide body of indigenous medical men." And yet here is the B.M. Association demanding that the Secretary of State's proposals for the provincialisation of the Medical Service should be upset, and that, the old conditions should continue. When the Medical Service becomes completely provincialised, it will not be necessary to go all the way to Great Britain to bring medicos to India.

Press Views

No Heresy Hunt

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has emphatically expressed the view that, if a minority within the Congress wanted a change in the Congress programme, it must be free to convert the majority to its point of view, without being called "traitors" provided it was true to the principles and creed of the Congress. At a time like the present when the ranks of the Congress are disorganised, action is at a stand-still and policies are in a state of flux, differences of opinion as to the next step are unavoidable, and if the course of action to be adopted next is to take any tangible shape, the controversy must be carried on within the limits of decency and decorum. To introduce bitterness into it, will be to poison relations between persons who worked and suffered side by side.—"Hindustan Times."

Malaviya's Programme

According to the Associated Press, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has given up his proposal about calling a meeting of the A. I. C. C. and is concentrating, instead, on something like an All-Parties Conference or a National Convention. It is perfectly true that such an important gathering requires at least a month's notice. But more important still is the necessity of having a definite "plan" to form the basis of discussions. Sometime ago it was announced that Panditji had a detailed programme which he intended to place before Congressmen. Would it not be better if that programme formed the tentative basis and with that end in view it was published in advance to enable the people to study it fully?—"National Call."

New Parties

That there is a growing feeling amongst the politically-minded classes in favour of utilising the legislatures for advancing national welfare is evident. Already parties have been formed in Bombay and Madras with this object in view. Bengal is not wholly unconcerned about it. The feeling in Maharastra has always been overwhelming in its favour; Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das was not less eager than anybody else to reach the goal as swiftly as possible; but if he still formed the Swarajya Party to capture the Councils, that was because he had a grasp of the realities of the situation. Even if it be admitted for argument's sake that the legislatures are no help, they can at least be no hindrance to us.—"Forward."

"Congress Bureaucracy"

So many Congressmen having come out of the jails, they want to meet in the A. I. C. C. to discuss matters, to evolve a policy or lay down a programme. They are not satisfied with the instructions given from time to time by individuals, known as Congress Dictators, advised by Mahatma Gandhi. They want to meet and do the thinking for themselves. It is quite a legitimate and democratic demand and the surprise is that the General Secretary has not yet called a meeting though importuned to do so from many quarters.

We seem to possess a Congress bureaucracy as hardboiled as the official bureaucracy; and we have Congress dictators as autocratic as Tamerlane. And all the time we talk of democracy!—"Sind Observer."

PLAY THE GAME WITH THE PUBLIC

G. I. P. And Refreshment Contracts

From "A Sufferer."

In connection with the contemplated change in regard to the Refreshment Stalls at the various stations of the G. I. P. Railway, namely, to convert them into revenue-producing units by giving out the contracts on competitive tenders, I have before me a pamphlet issued in the year 1924 by the then Chief Traffic Manager who has since become the Agent —Mr. A.E.T. Patterson. In the course of instructions which he then issued to Divisional Officers etc. in regard to these Refreshment Stalls, Mr. Patterson observes:—

"The policy of the Railway is to charge the minimum fee possible, so that the lessees will not be burdened by heavy licence charges and will be able, therefore, to provide the highest quality of goods at prices less than in the Bazaars."

It seems that the Hindu and Mahomedan Refreshment Stalls have been run since the year 1924 to date on the principle enunciated above, i.e. to enable the contractors to supply to passengers the best quality goods at cheapest possible prices. Therefore, the public have a right to know why this same Mr. Patterson as Agent now holds views fundamentally different to those which he held nine years ago when he was Chief Traffic Manager. Does the need no longer exist to ensure the supply to passengers of "highest quality of goods at prices less than in the Bazaars? Why does the Railway now wish to burden the lessees with heavy license changes and derive a substantial revenue from these Refreshment Stalls at the expense of its third class passengers?

NOT A BUSINESS PROPOSITION.

It is idle to say that the contractor will be bound to maintain the quality of the foodstuffs furnished by him as well as restrict himself to the prices authorised by the official tariff, even after paying a substantial amount of money to the Administration for the privilege of holding the Stall. It is not easy to see how he could do this unless he is prepared to run the Stall at a loss which no business man does.

I am aware of the fact that there are a lot of checks, safeguards and examinations and penalties laid down in the Railway Manual to control these Refreshment Stalls, but in actual practice these rules are honoured more in the breach than in the observance. In spite of all these checks and supervisions, the public are quite dissatisfied with the running of most of these Stalls, and the complaint books kept at these stalls are generally full of grouses.

It may be that the G.I.P. Railway is desperately in need of extra revenue. How much extra revenue does the G.I.P. Railway hope to raise by resorting to these methods? Surely nothing substantial considering its huge expenditure. Why then incur public odium unnecessarily?

HELPLESS CONTRACTORS.

I understand that the contractors of these Refreshment Stalls are not furnished by the Administration with a copy of the rules and regulations governing these Stalls, so that the poor contractor does not know what procedure to adopt, if and when certain underlings attempt to bully or coerce him. In fact he does not even know which of the officials are empowered to inspect his Stall. I think that the Railway ought to issue a copy of all departmental instructions to these contractors in so far as they relate to the supervision and inspection of Refreshment Stalls.

Another legitimate grievance of the contractors is that the Railway reserve to themselves the right to dismiss a contractor summarily whereas the Contractor is asked to give them two months notice if he desires to

(Continued on Page 7.)

Frankly Speaking

UNJUSTIFIED OPTIMISM.

We are surprised that the United States are still optimistic about the future of the Disarmament Conference, and they have again asked Mr. Norman Davis to make a pilgrimage to Geneva in pursuance of that object.

We wonder with what face the United States can go on talking of disarmament, since they themselves are anxious substantially to increase their armaments and it is stated that Mr. Roosevelt is a staunch supporter of a Big Navy.

As long as Japan wants to push forward her schemes of conquest in all directions, America will have to increase her Navy, and other Powers as well.

Things in Europe are no better and all are busy increasing their armaments every day.

It is thus clear that there can be no genuine disarmament and that all talk of it is hypocritical.

AND IN INDIA!

News comes from Berlin that the German administration has decided to release Mr. N. Panter, the Munich correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" and then expel him from Germany.

It is gratifying to note the stand taken up by the British Government for journalistic freedom, and the interent right of a journalist to express his views and report news in a proper way.

We wish the Indian Government would take a leaf out of the book of the British Government and allow Indian journals the same freedom, instead of penalising them and jailing editors as they do now.

Hitler could very well have defended himself by quoting the number of journalistic casualties in India during the last few years, owing to the repressive laws, but perhaps he is ignorant of the state of affairs in India.

STRIKE FEVER AGAIN?

Industrial unrest threatens to break out once again in the City and it is necessary for both millowners and workmen to make every possible attempt to prevent any precipitate action.

About 3,000 workmen have already gone on strike as their dear food allowance has been further cut down by 25 per cent. and many more may join them ere long.

The mill-owners concerned probably take their stand on the reduced prices of foodstuffs. But whether the retail prices, which really matter, have gone so low as to justify a further cut in an allowance which has already been reduced by about 50 per cent. is a question which, among other relevent ones, should be referred to a board of arbitration.

SANITATION FIRST.

The Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has a touching faith in compulsory vaccination and revaccination. It would have done better to give more attention to the general sanitation in the municipal schools to combat smallpox and other epidemic diseases.

The Committee's suggestion to Government to empower municipal authorities to subject all school children to compulsory vaccination and revaccination is outrageous.

Having made primary education compulsory in certain wards in the City does it seriously propose to refuse admission to unvaccinated or unrevaccinated children?

The Committee's anxiety for the health of the school children is commendable. But it can do a great deal of good immediately and without any fresh legislation if it is more careful of the sanitary conditions in its schools many of which are dark, dingy and dirty.

A MANOEUVRE.

The Madras Governor's decision to extend the life of the local Legislative Council by one year is a clear manoeuvre to prevent a popular verdict against the White Paper.

It is idle to suggest that the extension is meant to enable the new elections to be held under th new constitution. That constitution, according to the latest time table, will not be inaugurated for at least two years from now.

A further extension, therefore, is almost certain. Such trifling with the normal constitutional procedure is inexcusable on any ground.

It seems very probable that the example of Madras will be followed by many other provincial Governments.

Apparently Government do not relish the prospect of Congressmen denouncing the White Paper both within and without the Councils.

Readers' Views

APPEAL AGAINST APPEALS

From V. S. Jettley.

Very soon the M. C. C. will visit Lahore, Bombay and other centres and the First Test Match according to the programme arranged is to be played at Bombay.

While at Karachi I watched the M. C. C. people playing cricket. I watched many things. Mr. Jardine may be a great Captain but let me give you my own frank opinion, shared by almost all good cricketers, that the M. C. C. is not great at making appeals. They are almost adepts and their craftsmanship in this department is perfect. Nagoomal Jeoomal twice was a victim to their bad appeals.

I would take this opportunity of making an appeal to the Cricket Board of Control to engage very good umpires. Already some correspondence in the "Tribune" has struck that note.

I hope this will be done.

What About Mangrol

From Dinkar Rao Dharma.

The 'Big Deputationists' have not yet published the accounts of their coming and going to Mangrol and their subsequent sphinx-like silence. The Stock Exchange affairs seems to have seriously unstocked them of all enthusiasm.

But the failure is not unexpected. Sycophantic efforts often culminate into such collapses. We knew it even at the very start. But then what has happened to the enthusiastic youths. Have they also been hoodwinked into a spineless lull by the cunning Durbar Sahab? To them, at least, the question of cow protection must be the question of life and death. Where the old fall the younger must come forward.

The cause is rightful and the victory is theirs if only they stir up in time and not be fooled. We wish the Mangrol youths, who are interested in the cow protection, and who have greater regard for it than for any 'Stock Exchange affair' they must at once meet at some place. We have to suggest practical things which, if acted upon, will surely give them what they so ardently wish to achieve. The delay will only jeopardise their case, which we hope, will be avoided in the interest of the sacred cause.

We also remind the Anti-Communal League, if it is not dead as yet, of the worthy resolution adopted in one of its meetings, held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. Mr. Mitha can still do many things and he must do something to bring about the peaceful settlement to save his own Kathiawad from communalism, which the silly Firman has unfortunately produced there in abundance.

The Two Maulanas

From Jamaluddin Makhmoor.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has addressed an important letter to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. It has appeared in to-day's "Khilafat" issue. We much appreciate its sincerity, its highly commendable tone and wish it be widely read and widely circulated. It shall remove misunderstandings; it shall dispel doubts and suspicions and it shall produce a healthy atmosphere. But we believe the Muslims are already united; Islam is unity in itself and the Islamic solidarity is impregnable. It is only the leaders that fight among themselves and that too, for nothing—on things trifling and petty. That is, of course, shamefully disgraceful and that must be stopped. We wish every success to Maulana Shaukat Ali in his efforts in that direction.

Maulana Azad should also now reciprocate, not only by joining the Lucknow Conference, but by according his full support to the 'Big Brother' in his rightful mission. Council or no Council, Shaukat and Azad must unite, must sit together to chalk out some living and practical programme for the Indian Musalmans to save them from rack and ruin, from becoming the floating vapours on the political firmament of the country. Let them do that and everything will be alright. They will then have the 'Islamic Storm Troopers' at their disposal to deal with Indian 'Bacha Saqqoos,' Ommichands and Mata Harles. Will they do so?

Bandra Address Fever

From A Bandrawalla.

The Managing Committee of the Bombay East Indian Association, which has members all over Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, has called a meeting on Monday, the 6th instant for the purpose of voting addresses to the out-going and incoming Governors by the community.

Until the issue of notices for the meeting on Monday a week ago, nothing was heard of a meeting reported to have been called by certain over-zealous members of the community, on Sunday, the 5th idem, for no other purpose than the one mentioned.

I deplore this move over the head of the Association and implore all concerned to seek peace and unity on such an important matter.

EAST INDIAN ADDRESS MAKERS

From "One Who Knows."

Under the caption "East Indian Catholics," you published that a meeting has been convened by "Messrs. J.F.R. Almeida, Jos. Alex Dias, J.F. Pereira, A. V. Misquitta and J.R. Crasto" for the purpose of passing a resolution to present an address to the Governor of Bombay on the eve of his departure and an address to the Governor-designate on his arrival.

The idea is brilliant, but what one is eager to know is the claim and authority of these self-imposed organisers either to speak or act on behalf of the East Indian community. Mr. J.F.R. Almeida certainly cannot boast of being a leader. It is true he has been thrusting himself into the leadership of the community, but I little think that he has a following of ten people outside Bandra. Apart from this fact, he is not even known to the bulk of the East Indian population.

Mr. Jos. Alex Dias, no doubt, did command the confidence of a large secion of his community; but that was in the good old days when he identified himself with the aspirations of the dumb thousands of his community. To-day, as I see him, he is more an imaginary leader, commanding an imaginary following than a real leader, guiding the destiny of a real following. His popularity has waned to such an extent that he has been virtually thrown out of the secretaryship of the Bombay East Indian Association which is the only representative body of the people, and of which he was once the dictator.

The Bombay East Indian Association suit in the High Court, and his flight to Jer Mahal to seek the support and sympathy of Mr. Terence Nunes to get himself out from a situation which his East Indian friends planned for him are too well-known to the people. When an East Indian seeks the sympathy and support of a non-East Indian, one can as well imagine the true face value of his leadership.

As for Mr. A.V. Misquitta and Mr. J.R. Crasto, I do not know who they are. I do not know whether they are East Indians or Goans. However, one thing is certain and that is they are mere nonentities, as far as such public matters as this are concerned.

If the East Indian community is sincere about presenting addresses to the outgoing and incoming Governors, the Bombay East Indian Association is the only body that can give a lead in the matter. A demonstration coming from any other source cannot and will not be representative of the community.

One more word and I have finished. One is at a loss to understand what is actually motivating the organisers of this loyalty demonstration. If it was loyalty, plain and simple, they should have attempted to move the B.E.I. Association in the matter, which is the only representative body of the people. And if it is a hit against the Association, it is indeed bad taste to reduce a theme like "presenting Governors with addresses" into communal cock-fighting concern.

P.S.—When Mr. Jos. Alex Dias was the Secretary of the Bombay East Indian Association, he believed that the Association alone had the right to send greetings to outgoing and incoming Governors and other officials. Now that, he is no more the Secretary of the Association, does he mean to suggest that the Association has lost a right which it has been enjoying from the time of its inception? "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity!"

K. F. NARIMAN MAKES AN "EARNEST APPEAL"

Restore Congress And End Deplorable Disruption

By K. F Nariman

I must confess that the Congress politics, just at present appears to be in a muddled state. In spite of laborious attempts to show a united front, to a close, but sympathetic observer, it will appear that, perhaps, there never was such diversity of political views and vacillation and oscillation of political opinions as at present moment. This is all the more to be deplored as at present, at least in the inner circle complete unity both in thought and action, is more necessary. Luckily, so long as Mahatmaji is at the head, the bands of personal ties of affection reverence, and even devotion, shall even continue, but let us not be deluded and mistake these sentimental bonds for real inner political unity of thought and action, which after all is most important for a political organisation.

If one scrutinises the situation a little critically, one will be compelled to admit, that the old team-spirit, the real bulwark of Congress strength and power is gradually crumbling and if not checked in time, the result may be disastrous. These symptoms were first noticed in Poona Conference, where on all fundamental issues, such as on questions of interview, calling off or continuance and individual vs. mass Civil Disobedience, there was a great diversity of views and conflict of opinions. These symptoms, first observed in groups were further developed in individuals. Reading between the lines one could decipher transparent differences on important issues between Mahatma Gandhi and Sjt. Aney.

Sirdar Sardulsing the next dictator, in the right militant Sikh style, with one stroke of the pen, scraps an important part of the arrangement, arrived at only a few days before, after long and mature deliberations, and thus ended, rather crudely, though expeditiously, Mahatma-Aney controversy. The gallant and faithful band of Nationalists Muslims under valiant and distinguished leaders Dr. Ansari and Maulana Sab Abul Kalam, after having most loyally stuck to the Congress guns for years, having weathered terrible communal stress and storm, find now, during the crisis, that their valued counsel and advice, that hitherto always carried greatest weight with Mahatmaji, are no longer needed.

One hears rarely the sweet melodies of the melodious Nightingale of India, because she cannot sing in the midst of so much disharmony and discordent notes. The seeming agreement between the "Sage of Sabarmati" and the "Saint of Benares" (Panditji Malaviya) turns out to be a myth. His silken voice, grown hoarse and feeble in country's service, is also cruelly drowned in the noisy clash of conflicting sounds. Not to mention strong protests from staunch Congressmen like Subash-Patel from sick beds in distant lands. Alas; India will hear no more that stentorean Presidential voice!

But the last and perhaps the most disastrous, though expected clash, is Gandhi-Jawahar conflict. The Parental affection of 'Bapu' towards his 'Jem' political God-son or filial reverence and devotion of this "Jewel" Jevahir, towards his spiritual God-father, are highly sentimental and very impressive indeed, but political India in general, and Congress in particular, are more concerned about the unity and oneness in their political, and economic outlook, which, in spite of all protestations to the contrary, are sadly and pathetically wanting, it is well that this obvious transparent fact be openly recognised and faced. It will be a great mistake to brush it aside lightly as a mere trifling temperamental difference. It is much more radical and fundamental. It is a difference between a nationalist and a spiritualist. Or if I may be permitted to express more bluntly, between a political fanatic and a political ascetic.

"WHY WILLINGDON REFUSES INTERVIEW."

But there seems to be some sort of irresistible magical spell in Mahatmaji's personal contact or interview. Whoever is caught in the cob-web, must ultimately melt, at least for the time being, in spite of all his strong will and pre-determination, so that real differences will be made to appear as apparent agreement. This false cover, to my mind, is more dangerous. This process of hypnotism may take shorter or longer time, according to the power of resistance displayed by the individual, but the ultimate result is almost the same.

No wonder, Lord Willingdon, out of sheer nervousness and fright of a diffident, weak man, persistently shuns that personal contact and refuses a personal interview, lest he too should fall a victim in the same trap, as his predecessor is supposed to have done.

MAIN CAUSE OF DISRUPTION.

However, to return from hypnotics to politics, according to my humble reading, all this disruption and deplorable loss of wonderful team-spirit, is due to one regrettable fact:—The weakening of the authority of the Parent body. The growing dangerous tendency with some Congressmen to regard individuals, however great, as above organisations or parties. In other words, to speak more frankly, substituting the regime of an influential group in place of the wholesome safe democratic rule of majority. "That collectivist majority-rule" is the only safeguard and check against demoralisation and decay, the only strong unifying factor against disruption, that is bound to follow if individualism has a free hand.

Another grave danger due to this weakening of central authority as a result of individualism, must not be over-looked. There are numerous well-disciplined but self-respecting members, who out of sense of fidelity to the organisation and party-discipline, would willy nilly submit to the majority decision, duly and formally obtained, whether they agree with it or not, but under similar circumstances, would certainly refuse to submit to the unauthorised and ultra-vires arbitrary dictation of individuals, howsoever great. The result would be further enervating disintegration, and a natural tendency to form independent parties outside the Congress. That unfortunate, but inexcusable, tendency is becoming more and more apparent in all provinces, and if not checked in time, by reverting to the constitution, the Congress may ultimately be reduced from its present exalted, proud position of premier pioneer and only Representative Political Organisation in the country to merely one of the many, perhaps no more important political party in the land.

The recent deplorable, lapse and downfall of the once powerful 'Wafidist' party of Egypt ought to serve both as warning and a lesson to us. The party, that, up till recently, wielded so much influence and power as to force the mighty British Empire to yield and compel it at a great loss of its prestige to cancel the deportation orders against its beloved leaders, that all powerful governing party is, to-day, so much in the background and so completely ignored and neglected, as neither the people nor the Government take any notice of it.

Can Congress safely afford at this juncture, to ignore all these gathering clouds? I will earnestly appeal to all Congressmen, not to desert this, our pet organisation, even under provocation, but with dignity and firmness fight **from within** for their constitutional Rights and Privileges and as hitherto, submit to its formal decision, regardless of personal inclinations.

"HOW CONGRESS AUTHORITY IS WEAKENED."

To give an illustration to justify my remarks, the last Working Committee Resolution (Jany. 1932) gave authority to the Ag. President only to conduct the campaign, according to that resolution and no more. That proviso was introduced on my suggestion. As soon as the necessity for any change, forward or backward, was conceived, it became the imperative duty to summon the National Parliament, and take a formal constitutional "National Verdict."

War-time emergency or exigencies and difficulty, and impracticability of formally summoning that "Parliament" would be the only justifiable excuse for not adopting the course. But since in July last, the situation was sufficiently eased, to enable long well attended representative but informal Conference to be held for days, unhampered and unrestricted, the neglect to summon the duly constituted and only recognised Assembly, was inexcusable and amounted to practically circumventing the Congress. All these informal conferences, howsoever well represented, and all individual opinions from what-soever high quarters, are but advisory recommendations. Jawahir partially admits that position, but refuses to recognise the next logical step and conclusion, viz., that till these advisory recommendations or suggestions finally secure the verdict of National Parliament, they cannot assume the authority of "National Mandates" or "National Programmes". There is no sanction behind them, without a final vote of the Congress.

It is not merely a question of revision, as Pandit Jawahirlal suggests. The Poona Programme needs formal official confirmation, till then, the country cannot be asked to accept it as a substitute for original working Committee Resolution. And still the General Secretary makes a clear announcement to the effect, (20th Sept. being questioned about the present Programme at Cawnpore Station, he said, it would be the same as outlined at the Poona Conference). Further with his usual over-confidence, he declares 'I have come in contact with the masses' and colleagues' during the last fortnight and know that they desire no change". He had paid flying visits to three or four cities and seen a number of colleagues. With due deference, may we point out, that it is an arbitrary, assumption of the functions and privileges of "The Parent Body."

At a time when Congress is being assailed and sought to be humiliated and discredited by its enemies, it is particularly essential for Congressmen to try to enhance its prestige and authority. May we also point out in all humility that there are numerous others of same Congress status, as much sincerely and devoted to the cause, and as great and disinterested patriots Democracts and Nationalists, who equally emphatically declare "that a revision and change is necessary." Their opinions are entitled to as much weight and consideration as any other. Then who could decide in such a conflict of diametrically opposite views, except the duly constituted Assembly whose authority and verdict is or should be accepted by both. Have they not according to their convictions equal right and previleges, say responsibility, to prevent the National hovement going into wrong channel. If Leaders seriously apply their mind, with determination, a common formula could be easily evolved acceptable to all, so that the Congress authority may be preserved intact, at the same time the daily threatening split and widening gulf may be averted, with a little spirit of give and take, Comrades and Colleagues should be able to solve the problem, howsoever fundamental and radical the differences may be.

AN EARNEST APPEAL—RESTORE THE CONGRESS COSTITUTION AT ALL COSTS

The extreme desire on the part of our beloved and energetic Gen. Secretary, always to keep to the left and never, not even by chance or mistake, to be found treading on the 'forbidden grounds,' the Right Wing, has on this occasion inadvertently, launched him into rather difficult and inconsistent position. But let us assure him, that this is not a mere question of policy or programme, so as to frighten one about Right or left Wings. It is a question of upholding the Congress constitution, in which, I take it, all Congressmen belong to and recognise only one Wing.

This is the first unfortunate occasion when Mahatmaji has found it necessary, perhaps in the larger interests of the Country as he views them, to neglect the Congress Constitution. The motive may be patriotic and commendable, but principle is wrong. He has hitherto always strictly, though technically kept himself within the pale of Congress law, by securing large majorities by means of his powerful weapons 'Truth and Love' at times more potential than 'points of bayonets' or strength of logic and reasoning. The Congress, including A. I. C. C. has never adopted hostile or even perverse attitude

(Continued on Page 8)

PLAY THE GAME WITH REPUBLIC

(Continued from Page 6)

terminate the agreement. This is rather one-sided and, I am afraid, not good in Law.

If it is indeed a fact that, in the absence of competitive tenders, the Stall contractors have all these years past been making abnormal profits, then I say the Railway should arrange to lower tha tariff of articles supplied at these stalls rather than endeavour to increase its revenue.

NO FACILITIES.

But I very much doubt if the running of these Stalls has been such a profitable business as all that. It appears that the G.I.P. Railway give these Contractors no facilities whatever. For instance the Department actually makes a 'pro rata' charge on these Stalls for the consumption of electric light and water, the contractor is not provided with a free pass to travel to any other station where he may have a stall, he has to find the furniture at his stall, also the crockery and cultery, has to provide uniforms to his staff at his own expense, is not even allowed to have a basket of vegetables or rations sent up to him from an outside station free of charge. He has to pay the Administration for the transport of his men and goods at full rates the same as the rest of the public.

GETS NO FACILITIES.

In fact he receives no facilities or concessions whatsoever. I believe it is the usual practice at these stalls to supply every day many "free" cups of tea etc. to the Station Staff besides special Occasion and Diwali presents, and in addition to this they are frequently fined at the instance of Inspectors who report them, sometimes for good and legitimate reasons and sometimes out of pure spite.

In view of these handicaps and in view of the fact that the Administration has aimed at providing in these Stalls "highest quality of goods at prices less than in the Bazaar", I am inclined to believe that the Contractors could not have made any big profits hitherto on the running of these Stalls.

It may be that in one or two Stations, where there was exceptionally big rush and custom, a contractor may have made a substantial profit, but such can only be isolated instances and exceptions to the general rule. This being so, and, if hereafter they are to pay substantial amounts to the Railway, the question naturally arises—how can they do it without giving less value than hitherto to their customers? As sure as night follows day, so surely will the deterioration of foodstuffs and refreshments follow the taxation of the Stalls. And whichever way we look at it, the Railway Company as well as the Stall holders are out to benefit at the expense of the travelling public, and the people who are primarily affected by this intrigue are the poor third class passengers.

UNJUSTIFIABLE TAX.

As one of your previous correspondents has aptly described it, the Railway will be levying an unjustifiable tax on the poor man's food by introducing this new tender system. It can have no other end. If anyone were to tell me that the contractors will maintain the same quality, quantity and tariff in respect of trade goods sold by them 'even' after paying thousands of Rupees to the Administration, he would be asking me to believe the impossible.

Omelettes cannot be made without breaking eggs, and if the G.I.P. Railway wishes to play the game with the public, they should drop this tender system, choose the best contractors they can and give them all possible facilities and encouragement, and let the Railway once for all eschew all notions of converting these Refreshment Stalls into revenue-producing concerns.

AFRICA'S "GRIEF" AT PATEL'S DEATH

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 2.

Cables are being received here from distant countries expressing grief at the death of Mr. Patel, the latest being from Vancouver and Tanganvika (Africa).—A. P.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Sykes arrived at Kolhapur on Thursday morning. They were given a grand reception by the Maharaja of Kolhapur and several other distinguished persons. Afterwards the Governor left for Hupri Park for Chita hunt.

His Excellency performed the opening ceremony of the Kolhapur Law College on Thursday evening.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes left Poona on Tour on Wednesday.

TRADING VERY LIMITED

New York Still Watches Further Deve' ments In Gold Purchase

(CHRONICLE SPECIAL.)

BOMBAY, Thursday. 11 p.m.

Second New York traders are still watching further developments in connection with Government's purchases of gold abroad which has begun to-day and their effects on the commodity prices. As a result of this uncertainly which surrounds the future outlook operators are not inclined to enter into fresh commitments and the bying is not aggressive enough to stimulate trading. Consequently trading continued limited with very narrow fluctuations.

Dealings in January opened at 9.64 i.e. 3 points over previous closing, owing to an advance in the sterling and steadier opening at the Stock-Exchange but thereafter the market turned quiet and prices gave slightly on some southern selling at a lower level. The session assumed a steadier feeling but there was not much doing.

The Liverpool wheat opened steady 54 1/4, 57 1/2, 59 about 1/8 penny lower and market improved somewhat on better enquiry, despite the weakness abroad.

London Stock-exchange showed less activity, although some sections showed better feeling.

Gilt-edged Securities were in fair request.

Three-and-half were quoted at £86-3/4 2 shillings lower.

London exchanges opened with sterling-dollar at 4.82 but immediately dropped to 4.81-3/4. However, subsequently an upward trend was again resumed.

Franc opened at 79.62 and for some time remained steady, but later in session the rate showed a tendency to ease touching 79.31.

Local silver opened steady 56/12 56/13 57 and prices early declined on profit-taking, but subsequently improved on better Shanghai although realising at the close caused a slight setback and closed steady at 56/14, 56/15 and 57/2.

Gold opened steady 32/14/6, 32/14/9 and 32/15/3. Prices advanced considerably on the absence of sellers and news from America that Government would start buying gold abroad, while the better London gold rate also helped to rise, coupled with the firmness of franc. However, some profit-taking pared down the gains and closed steady at 33/1 33/1/3 and 33/1/9.

LONDON SILVER.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

	Last Price	To-day's Price
Spot	18-5/16	18-9/16
Forward ...	18-7/16	18-5/8

Market:—Quiet.

LONDON GOLD.

	Last Price	To-day's Price
London Gold, Fine, Per oz.	£6:11:9	£6:13:3.

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JANUARY

New York, Nov. 2.

Previous closing rate	9.61
To-day's opening rate	9.64
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing rate	9.62
Difference	+.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April ..... Rs. 190

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JANUARY

Liverpool, Nov. 2.

Previous closing rate	5.26
To-day's opening rate	5.28
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing rate	5.21
Difference	—.05

FRANC RATE

Paris, Nov. 2.

Previous closing	79.81
To-day's opening	79.65
To-day's closing	79.34

SILVER MARKET

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Silver Ready	18-9
Difference	+4
Silver Forward	18-10
Difference	+3

Tone:—India and America bought, China sold.

BOMBAY MARKET

London, Nov. 2.

Silver ready	56	14	0
Kartik	56	15	0
Magsar	57	2	0
Gold ready	33	0	3
Kartik	33	0	3
Magsar	33	0	5
Sovereigns	20	13	0

Release All Political Prisoners

British Labour Conference Demands Amnesty And Protests Against Repudiation Of Pledges To India

At the British Labour Party Conference held at Hastings in mail week, Mr. R. Sorensen moved a resolution protesting against the repudiation of pledges that the new Constitution of India would be negotiated in consultation and agreement with the representatives of the Indian people, demanding the immediate release of all political prisoners, and deploring the fact that after four years no action has been taken on the report of the Whitley Commission on Indian labour.

Boys of eight or nine had been convicted Mr. Sorenhen said, for no other crime than one which his own children had often committed, chalking the pavements. The operation of Imperialism in India was in essence no different from that of Fascism in Germany. If we were sincere in our belief in democracy we must show it in India.

FIGHTING FOR COUNTRY'S FREEDOM.

Miss Monica Whately said that last year there were 100,000 men and women in prison in India simply because they had been fighting for their country's freedom by non-violent means. Some gaols had been condemned as unfit for human habitation. She knew of one man of twenty-two who had died of typhoid. In the gaol where he was confined the only supply of water was an open pool. Though they must be concerned with what was going on in Germany, Italy, or Russia, yet they were infinitely more responsible for the things that were going on in India.

Mr. George Lansbury said they deplored all the causes which drove people into violence, but he would not be doing his duty if he did not say that they all deplored the resort to assassination. Every assassination that took place injured the cause which those who did the deed thought they were helping. This did not in the least vitiate their criticism of the Government's action, but they must make it clear that in condemning one form of violence they condemned every form.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

SEPARATE UNIVERSITY FOR ORISSA ?

Administrative Committee's Recommendations

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.

According to the Berhampur correspondent of a local daily, the main recommendations of the Orissa Administrative Committee are as follows:—

Cuttack should be the capital of the new Orissa province; Governor's summer residence should be in Mohendra hills with also a circuit house at Gopalpur; a separate university for Orissa is demanded, until the separation. Ganjam area will be under Andhra University and Orissa under Patna, and a chief court on the lines of the scheme drawn up by Mr. Newsam, I.C.S. has been recommended.—A. P.

Rugby.—The broadcast discussion on sulm clearance on Monday night, the Health Minister, Sir Hilton Young said that reply of local authorities to Government call for action, as the programme for clearing away more than 200,00/ houses and rebouring more than a million people in five years. That he felt would be very big effort. It would cost about £95, 000,000.—B. O. W.

LONDON STOCK 'CHANGE CHEERFUL

Commodity Markets Featureless

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Stock Exchange is cheerful under the lead of coal minings oils which are strong. The former on further advance in the price of gold and the latter on rumours of advance in the price of petrol.

Commodity markets are featureless.

Wall Street selling reappeared and after a moderate advance the market turned dull.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Nov. 2.

Previous closing	4.80
To-day's closing	4.83-13|16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Nov. 2.

Previous closing	4.79-3|4
To-day's opening	4.81-1|4
To-day's closing	4.82-5|8

ACTIVITIES OF SHOLAPUR SCOUTS

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 2.

Encouraged by the success of the special training camp conducted here during the week-end, where Scouts were particularly trained in village uplift work such as public health, propoganda against evil social customs, handicrafts for the agriculturists, elementary medical relief etc. the Chairman of the Sholapur Scout Association has requested the Governor to emphasize the linking of Scout activities with village uplift problems in his address to the Scouts in a rally at Dharwar.—A. P.

"RIYASAT" EDITOR RELEASED ON BAIL

HOSHANGABAD, Nov. 2.

A correspondent wires as follows from Hoshangabad under to-day's date:—

Mr. Niyagi, Additional Judicial Commissioner, granted the bail application of Sardar Dewan Singh of the "Riyasat", Delhi. Mr. Kedar, advocate, and ex-Minister of C. P., and Mr Tawakley an advocate of Delhi appeared for Sardar Dewan Singh. The application was opposed by Mr Sen, Counsel for the Nawab of Bhopal.

Sardar Dewan Singh was released this morning. He is leaving for Delhi. A. P.

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PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS

Is Birth Control Moral?

It May Not Be A Panacea For Economic Suffering But It Is A Worthy Antidote For Results Of Social Injustice

One feels a hesitancy in approaching the discussion of the religious aspects of the problem of birth control. To the liberal, this hesitancy is not born of any lack of conviction concerning the superior morality of an intelligent use of contraception. It is due rather to a disinclination to enter into theological arguments which are usually of little or no avail, because the different sides approach the discussion from such different premises says Rabbi Edward L. Israel in the "Birth-Control Review" I have the utmost respect for orthodox religions of all denominations. I understand full well the basis on which Roman Catholics, Fundamentalist Protestants and Orthodox Jews denounce birth control I cannot agree with their conclusions, but I do not question the sincerity of their beliefs. Moreover, I would not for a moment interfere with their honest convictions. I deeply resent, however, their interference with the honest convictions of others and their endeavour to invoke the law to foist their one-sided moral concepts upon their fellowmen.

MORALITY DEFINED.

Let us face the situation honestly and frankly. Among the better educated classes and certainly among that large group known as the middle-class, some form of contraception is practised by the great majority of people who are not sterile. They have no sense of sinfulness in the pursuit of this practice. Indeed, they feel that they are adopting the wiser and more ethical habit of life. Their moral judgment is corroborated by many religious organizations representing millions of adherents. I mention only a few of the larger religious bodies which have endorsed the principles of birth control: the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Universalist General Convention, the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Congregational and Christian Churches, the Woman's Auxiliary of the Episcopal Triennial Convention, the Lambeth Conference of Anglican Bishops, and the American Unitarian Association. In addition to these, there are many local and state organizations of a religious nature which have taken a similar attitude.

Let us look at the definition of morality from an historical point of view. We find at once that it is not a static thing, even in religious circles. Not even in the pages of the Bible! It is a far cry from the vengeful God of Samuel who punishes Saul for not exterminating the Amelekites to the great spiritual Being of Isaiah who pleads with man for universal peace. The God of Exodus with his jealousy and blood ritual and the slaughter of the first-born of one's enemies was moral enough in that day, but He was superceded by the nobler morality of the God of Hosea whose dominant characteristic is infinite love.

The intelligence of man grows through scientific knowledge, and with it his spirit grows, and his appreciation of God and morality. We feel that the potentialities of man for knowledge are God-given, and it is under the influence of this expanding God-given intelligence that his moral concepts change. Dogmatic religion will not concede this fact. And when I say dogmatic religion, I do not confine the term to any one denomination. The reactionaries among religious groups have not only refused to concede development until forced to; they have bitterly opposed the progress of the mind of man, and in so doing have stultified his spirit. They fought against the teaching that the earth moved around the sun. Throughout the centuries they burned at the stake those who would tear the veil of ignorance from human eyes. Even to-day, they bitterly contest the right to teach, even as a theory, the evolutionary idea which science supports.

DENIED KNOWLEDGE.

Their opposition to birth control is based on the Biblical command to Adam: "Be fruitful and multiply." But there is a greater command in that same Bible; "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself". And the best known maxim of Jesus of Nazareth is a similar phrase: "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." We who have the advantages of modern scientific knowledge use intelligent means of regulating the number of our progeny. There are millions who are denied a decent knowledge of this subject, who come in throngs to doctors and social agencies and ministers begging for such information. If we were denied such knowledge, we would crave, in the name of the Golden Rule, that those who were informed would impart it to us. The ethical challenge is to show justice and love to the masses whose happiness is imperiled by ignorance of this important subject. Furthermore this same Bible which commands man to "Be fruitful and multiply" also commands woman in the following terms: "In pain shalt thou bear children". By an analogous argument it is, therefore, obvious that it is God's law that pain must accompany childbirth. Why not, then, in the name of ethics, institute a statute against using anaesthetics in childbirth? Read the history of the development of anaesthetics and you will find the horrible story of religious opposition to this form of humanity. The lessening of the labour pains of woman is contrary to the will of God! Is that the God in whom you and I would believe? Is such a cruel Being, taking delight in the misery of His creatures, the Supreme Spirit? If He is such a Being, I say that I want nothing to do with Him, that the finest morality of man would be to defy Him But I do not believe in this reactionary interpretation of what is God's law. I believe that He has given man the mind to conquer pain and misery, and to work out a happier society. It is the pursuit of that law which is the real fulfillment of His appointed destiny for man.

The very righteous opponents of birth control insist that it makes for immoral relations, especially among young people. I wonder at the frankness with which they admit the miserable role in which they place mankind. I marvel at their frankness in announcing that they believe that it is only fear which keeps our women decent. If this is the basis that their religion gives them for morality, I would advise them to look for a better and a deeper motive. I would advise them to acquire a God who inspires men toward an ideal by a revelation of beauty, rather than a God who holds men in seridom through terrifying fears.

Aside from these ethical considerations, we have the concrete facts to the contrary. Holland has for a long time given governmental sanction to the dissemination of scientific birth-control knowledge. The proportion of sexual immorality in this country is far less than within our own borders, which are protected so sanctimoniously by fanatical law.

"IT'S AGAINST NATURE."

A recent papal encyclical announced dogmatically that "birth control is against God and nature." I do not like dogmatic inferences concerning the monopoly of the knowledge of God. The definitions of God are innumerable. There are creeds of countless denominations, and even within these denominations millions of individuals differ as to what God is and what He is not—and God alone knows who is right and who is wrong. I, for one, cannot believe that the elimination of indiscriminate, irresponsible breeding is contrary to the will of a God who has given man a mind to discover how to modify and direct the blind forces of nature. I believe that the supreme revelation of God is the mind and spirit of man, that translate gross nature into aesthetic and social values.

Let us venture the thought, moreover, that if we are speaking of crimes against nature, celibacy is the greatest crime against the natural impulses of sex. The longing for parenthood is natural and moral. I say this not as the protagonist of any particular philosophy. I say it as a father. I wish that the millions of human beings who are denied the joy of parenthood could receive some sense of its physical and spiritual exaltation. I wish that homes of only one child would, (where the physical and economic conditions permit) enlarge the experience of parenthood and bring a most necessary companionship to their only child. No, I do not fail to appreciate the natural beauty of parenthood. I want it to be a wilful thing of man's ethical choice, and not a mere reflex of animalism. I want it elevated and ennobled by the knowledge that our God-given intellects have brought us, the intellects that help us to transcend brute forces of life and become in some little degree moral masters of our environment. I believe that the greatest morality consists in controlling blind nature. Celibacy or abstinence are ascetic cowardice. Bravery is to use and direct by intelligent control. If it is a crime to interfere with natural forces, why is not every force that tries to heal the sick a crime? Why are not our toxin-antitoxin inoculations, which save millions of children from the ravages of diphtheria one of the greatest crimes against God and nature? Man limits and modifies all natural functions by his growing knowledge of them. Why is the field of propagation any different?

"IT RUINS MARRIAGE AND HOMES."

I have seen it repeatedly alleged by those trying to build up a moral case against birth control that it makes for immorality and license in family life. Anyone who is in a position which throws him into intimate contact with many homes can testify that there is nothing which robs the married relationship of its finer beauty like the terror and often the hatred engendered between man and wife by the means of too frequent pregnancies. Let us be wholesome enough to speak of a beauty to marriage that, in the existence of true love, transcends even the joys of parenthood—I mean the perfect physical union of a devoted man and woman. There, the physical becomes the channel of revelation of spiritual glory which only those who have loved in this complete manner can ever know. It is love of the 'Song of Songs' which many floods of adversity cannot quench. It is the impulse to the finest idealism, the noblest of self sacrifice, the most glorious consecration of which man is capable. Contraception, intelligently employed, makes for the experience of this greatest joy of life. It is this more than all else which truly cements the marriage relationship. Children may force people to live together in what is often a hell on earth. A perfect synthesis of physical and spiritual love means indissoluble happy union.

The full refutation of the charge that birth control is dangerous to life and health belongs to the physician. From the moral point of view, it is far better to teach people scientifically sound contraceptive measures than to force them in ignorance and desperation to several admittedly harmful methods. As Dean Inge says, "The only alternative to birth control is abortion." The statistics for fanaticism-ridden America indicate that we make wide use of the alternative. Contraception is ethical. Abortion, in most cases, is immoral. Fanaticism once more conspires with the devil.

WORTHY ANTIDOTE.

I do not regard birth control as a panacea for economic suffering. Nor do I look upon it as a worthy permanent antidote for the results of social injustice, the exploitation and the economic oppression which breed our slums, bind men in virtual serfdom and prevent them from having the environment or means for decent-sized families, must be attacked fundamentally on other grounds than an advocacy of contraception. There must be a basic renovation of many features of our present greed society. There must be a finer social conscience. However, until the time of the realization of these economic cures arrives, contraception becomes an ethical phase of the problem of alleviating the terrible ills that now exist. In the present unemployment crisis, there are certain essential cures that must ultimately be put into effect. They are basic—yet it would be worse than criminal to say that we should not immediately feed the starving because such feeding is not a basic cure of the situation Similarly, while in the economic field other measures are fundamental, it is immoral not to relieve immediately the sufferings of the oppressed by tendering them intelligent contraception, so that they may have few children in some decency instead of many at the price of starvation, vice, and death. The soundest moral and social arguments for birth control are outside the economic field. However, to fail to use contraception to alleviate the loss of present-day economic society is simply to compound a felony.

In June last, Charnaro, a village in Thar Parkar district, was burnt down by fire and about 40 houses of Harijans (Menghwars) were destroyed. The Secretary of Harijan Seva Mandal, Hyderabad (Sind), visited the place personally and distributed a sum of Rs. 260, among the sufferers.—A.P.

K. F. NARIMAN MAKES AN "EARNEST APPEAL"

(Continued from Page 7)

towards him. On the contrary, its critics have attempted to discred it as 'Packed' or a body entirely dominated by Mahatma. In view of such consisten fidelity shown for years, the present studied discourtesy and disregard is perhaps the more galling and painful.

Will not Mahatmaji concede to others, the right he claims as a democrat. The right to make mistakes? All join whole heartedly in endorsing the appeal to Jawahir to the Country, in the best interests of the Country and Nation, his Leadership must continue. But again with great emphasis, I would add only one small but very essential proviso. That leadership shall always be "political" and "under" and not "above" the Congress He is certainly head and shoulders above us all as individuals but not above the Congress as a group.

Mahatmaji himself appreciates this position more and wants to save the followers from the most embarrassing inner conflict between duty towards the Leaders and duty to the Congress. Mahatma-Jawahir have been the two main props of the Congress. Staunch upholders of Congress constitution, champion fighters of Congress rights and privileges. The strong protectors against all encroachments, from within or without.

In the absence of the President, its most important official their responsibility and duty is greater. A mere declaration of Congress Rights is not enough. These constitutional rights must be asserted and acted upon. We thought the word "difficulty" did not appear in Jawahir's dictionary, at least whilst maintaining Congress authority..

I have dwelt upon this aspect at some length and with good deal of warmth (though without heat) because I attach great importance to it. I do not agree, with those who consider it as a mere 'technical trifle' indeed to my mind, this violation of Congress democratic principle is a source of greater danger to future healthy growth of Indian Nationalism. than even the supposed temporary collapse of Civil Disobedience Movement. It goes to the very root of Democracy on which the Congress is based, it furnishes a most dangerous precedent, liable to be exploited and abused in futude, by less scrupelous individuals. To keep Congress intact is more important, even than to keep Individual Civil Disobedience alive by any means. I therefore, appeal with all emphasis I could command to my leaders and colleagues to re-consider the position and play the proud role, they are destined to, of 'Cromwell' of early days, the Restorer and not—'Cromwell' of his declining day, the Dissolver, of National Parliament.

VANDE-MATRAM.

Dated 27th 1933.

AFTER SEEING MAHATMAJI

The above statement, though ready-typed, was withheld from publication pending my visit to Mahatmaji. After the discussion of this constitutional aspect. I am glad to note in fairness, that the instance quoted above cannot be described as a deliberate circumvention or flouting the Congress. Gandhiji maintains that the Working Committee Resolution clause, authorising the Ag. President to conduct the campaign in terms of its resolution, also gives power to the Dictator to alter, amend, or even completely overhaul the whole programme; he admitted that though these changes were very important and materially altered the situation as regards all the items, still they cannot be considered as fundamental.

I must confess, as I frankly stated to Gandhiji, that though this explanation may be plausible, still it is not quite satisfactory and convincing. That clause was intended to be restrictive and not enabling and its use was to be confirmed only during actual War-time emergencies to conduct the compaign within the four corners of the Working Committee Resolution at a time when authoritative consultation was not possible; its operation cannot be justified when circumstances were so changed as to enable consultation with the legally constituted body, nor could it be maintained that the Poona Programme introduced some minor administrative changes in details, it altered the situation so completely, as practically completely to revoke the original Resolution.

A democratic body, like the Congress should stretch and strain a point in favour of democracy and popular vote, and not to increase autocracy of individuals. Therefore the position taken up by me in the above statement remains the same even after the interview. With this difference that after the Vardha visit, I feel more confident and hopeful. I found Mahatmaji to be as receptive responsive and accommodating as ever and in spite of all the malignant and ill-informed attacks. I can assure all Congressmen, that his democracy is greater than his personality. His submission to the majority vote is more unconditional and unequivocal than the absurd conditional allegiance of that Pseudo-democrat Jamnadas Mehta. I feel more and more convinced that reformers of the Congress will have to turn their attention to restore the lost equilibrium of some of the members.

They must make earnest endeavour to be freed from the supposed Mahatmic spell and hynotism and allow their powers of judgment reasoning and logic to function freely like a true democrat, Gandhiji dislikes, at least in politics, cringing, unreasoning blind hero worship, to put it in his own words he would welcome all criticism and adverse comments of his policy and methods provided they do not transgress party discipline and Congress constitution.

Nov. 2nd 1933

SIX KILLED AND NINE INJURED

Typhoon Disaster In Philippines

MANILA (Philippine Islands), Nov. 2.

Six have been killed and nine injured in a typhoon which spread destruction in Southern Philippines.

All victims are natives of a province in Visayas Islands.—Reuter.

FOR FREE STATE DEFENCE

15000 Volunteers To Be Recruited?

LONDON, Nov 2

Recruitment for a new volunteer force of 15,000 men for the purpose of strengthening the existing defence forces in the Irish Free State is expected to start shortly

It is believed the first line will be composed of young men for whom annual training will be compulsory.

The second line will consist of men who participated in the Anglo-Irish conflict of 1916-1921.

A statement will shortly be issued by the Ministry of Defence.—Reuter.

CITY EDITORS CAUTIOUS

LONDON, Nov. 2.

City editors are generally withholding comments on President Roosevelt's decision to buy gold abroad pending events and awaiting the extent of purchases and its effects on the market.

Meanwhile, the "Financial News" points out that as it is assumed, United States authorities have little sterling, they will be obliged to buy sterling in a narrow market and small purchases will suffice to adjust the discrepancy in London-New York gold price. The net result will be depreciation of dollars, rise in London gold price and outflow of gold from France. It is not expected to embarrass France.

Authorities will probably check buying before the stability of the franc is menaced.—Reuter's Special.

SIR G. MAKINS DEAD

LONDON, Novr. 2.

The death has occurred of Sir George Makins, an eminent war-time, Surgeon—Reuter's Special.

(Sir George Henry Makins was the Consulting Surgeon to St. Thomas Hospital and to the Evelina Hospital for Sick Children. He was a member of Council of British Red Cross Society and served in European War in 1914-18. He was thrice mentioned in despatches for distinguished service on the field. Later he was Examiner for the Army and Indian Medical Service. He has written papers on various medical subjects).

VICEROY'S SON FOR INDIA

LONDON, Novr. 2.

Lord Ratendone is a passenger in one of the two De Havilland Dragon airliners piloted by Flight Lieut. C.E.F. Arthur and Flight-Officer O.G.M. Cary, which left for Calcutta from Heston this morning for delivery to the Indian National Airways.

The 'planes are equipped with wireless sets and intended for the Calcutta-Rangoon and Calcutta-Dacca services. They will fly via Marseilles, Rome, Tunis, Cairo, Baghdad, Karachi and are expected to take eight to ten days.

Owing to a recent reported attempt on Lord Ratendone's life a start was made under police supervision and the 'planes searched prior to their taking off.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments Notified

Mr. A. E. Caffin on return from leave to be District Superintendent of Police, Kanara, vice Mr. J. G. Maxwell-Gumbleton

Dr. S. B. Setna, Ph D. to be Fisheries Officer for a period of two years in the first instance.

Mr. B. F. Khambatta, M.B.B.S. D.P.H. (Lond.), is reappointed as Port Health Officer, Karachi from 4th December 1933

Dr. K. V. Cripkar, on relief by D. J. Asana to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Alibag, in place of Dr. K. K. Mankodi

Dr. C. T. Dhruva, L. I. & S. B. M. S. Class II, to officiate as Civil Surgeon Broach vice Dr. P. P. Balsara, Class I, from 10th November 1933

The following Assistant Executive Engineers of the Indian Service of Engineers are promoted to the permanent rank of Executive Engineer, with effect from the dates shown against each:—

(1) Mr. J. A. S. Manson, I. S. E.—1st October 1933

(2) Mr. J. R. Phillips, I. S. E. (Eng.), Lond., I. S. E.—25th September 1933

(3) Rao Bahadur Balkrishna Pirajirao Jagtap, L. C. E., M. R. San. I., A. M. I. E. (Ind.), I. S. E.—4th October 1933

(4) Rao Bahadur Bhaskar Lakshman Modak, M. C. E., A. M. I. C. E., A. M. I. E. (Ind.), I. S. E.—8th October 1933.

(5) Mr. Narayan Balkrishna Gadre, B. E., A. M. I. E. (Ind.), I. S. E.—8th October 1933.

(6) Mr. Natverlal Balubhai Shah, B. E., I. S. E.—8th October 1933.

NO FOREIGN RICE FOR INDIA?

Interpellations In Madras Council

MADRAS, Novr. 1.

The extent of importation of Japanese rice into Madras Presidency and steps taken by Government to prevent foreign competition in the rice market, formed the subject-matter of interpellations in the Madras Legislative Council to-day.

The Minister for Local Self-Government replying, on behalf of the Government, said that, the local Government could not prohibit the imports and the question of prohibiting imports of foreign rice seemed to be under the consideration of the Government of India.

Mr. W.O. Wright: May I ask the Local Government to address the Government of India by telegram strongly pressing for prohibition of importation of foreign rice into India and the reimportation of rice from foreign countries?—A.P.

CONFERENCE TO SIND CONGRESSMEN

KARACHI, Nov. 2.

An informal conference of leading Congressites of Sind Province was held yesterday evening where, it is understood, opinion was expressed that owing to general exhaustion, want of confidence in the present Congress leadership, discontentment among volunteers due to negligence on the part of the Congress authorities both during the volunteers' imprisonment and after their release, it was impossible at present to revive civil disobedience in Sind Province The conference was also of opinion that no council entry programme will find favour in the province.

The question of diverting attention in constructive channels and finding ways and means of reviving normal political activities of a vigorous type was considered and it was generally felt that steps should be taken without further loss of time in this direction with a view to end the present political depression.—A.P.

ARAB STRIKE CONTINUES

Fears Of Renewed Disturbance In Jerusalem

JERUSALEM, Nov. 2.

The renewal of disturbance was portended to-day on the occasion of the anniversary of Balfour Declaration, when hundreds of Arabs from Wadi Hawareth moved towards Tulkaram and participated in a large demonstration but dispersed by low flying aeroplane. Shots were fired yesterday night near British Police Camp at Mount Scopus.

The Arab strike continues throughout Palestine.—Reuter.

VON DIRKSEN'S SUCCESSOR.

MOSCOW, Nov. 2.

Herbert van Dirksen, German Ambassador, Moscow, handed the Soviet authorities letters of recall. He will be succeeded by Nadolny who was formerly represented Germany in Geneva.—Reuter's Special.

JUTE SHARES RULE FIRM

Calcutta Market Reports Fairly Good Business Resulted

CALCUTTA, Novr. 2.

Jute Shares ruled firm and fairly good business resulted.

Coals were practically unchanged.

Teas were steady.

Miscellaneous Section showed no change.

Securities were steady.

Following were the closing quotations:—

SECURITIES:—3-1/2 per cent. Paper 82 3 small lot; 4 per cent. Loan 1960-70 98 2; 4 per cent. Loan 1934-37 101 2; 4 per cent. Loan 1943 101 8; 4-1/2 per cent. Bonds 1934 101 2; 5 per cent. Loan 1945-55 114,2 small lot; 5 per cent. Loan 1940-43 105 7.

BANKS:—Central Bank 23 8; Imperial Bank conty. 303; Karnani Industrial 3/4; Punjab National Bank conty. 40; Punjab National Bank paid-up 23.

RAILWAYS:—Hardwar Dehra Branch 105 8.

COTTONS:—Dunbar 109; Kesoram 3/6.

COALS:—Burra Dhemo 4 5; Burrakur 14 8; Sendra 9 4; South Karanpura 5 5

JUTES:—Albion 219 8; Anglo-India 327 small lots; Bally 127; Barnagore 116; Belvedere 294 8; Delta 320 small lots; Hooghly ordy 55 12, Howrah 489; Hukumchand 134; Kamarhatty 459; Kankinarrah 400; Naihati pref. 129; National 211/2 small lot; New Central 332; Presidency 5 2; Reliance pref 133/8; Standard 298 8 small lots; Union 370 small lot.

MISCELLANEOUS:—Arthur Butler 4 2; Indian Standard Wagon ord. 46/4 small odd lots; Tata Iron and Steel 2nd pref. 99 8; Concord of India Insurance 7 6 premium; Indian Wood Products 30/14 small lots; Titaghur Paper ord 15 4; Titaghur Paper defd 6; Midnapore Zemindary 62 small lots; Digwarrah Rubber Rs. 6 10 small odd lots.

SUGAR SHARES:—Ratna Sugar 10 6; Ryam 35 8

TEA SHARES:—Birpara 302; Dehra Dun 92; Gohpur 8; Tebpore pref 10 11; Tengpani 178.—A.P.

A. I. RAILWAYMEN'S SPECIAL CONVENTION

Mr. V. V. Giri, General Secretary, All India Railwaymen's Federation Madras wires:

The Special Convention of the All India Railwaymen's Federation meets at the Royal Hotel, Delhi, on 5th November at 11 a.m and not on 4th November as originally notified.—A.P.

GOVT. URGED TO AMEND RESERVE BANK BILL

The following telegram has been addressed to Sir George Schuster, the Finance Member, New Delhi. Committee, Bombay Shroff Association strongly urge Government to amend Reserve Bank Bill so as to link up Indigenous Bankers with Reserve Bank. Absence of such provision despite recommendations of Provincial and Central Banking Enquiry Committees is grave injustice to Indigenous Banking Community and is calculated to affect development of Banking on sound lines as contemplated by the Bill and further to hamper effective and uniform control of interest rates in country especially in the interior. Committee request Government to do justice by upholding rights of Indigenous Bankers for equal recognition with Joint-stock Banks. Kindly place wire before Select Committee and reply.

MANCHESTER CORPORATION LOAN.

LONDON, Nov. 2

The Manchester Corporation issue of 3 million sterling at 95, bearing 3 per cent, only attracted a moderate public support, the underwriters being left approximately 50 per cent. The loan opened at 1-1/2 discount.—Reuter's Special.

HINDUS AND COMMUNAL AWARD

WARDHA, Nov. 2.

Bhai Permanand addressed last evening a big gathering of Hindus. Laxman Rao Atre, a pleader, presiding Bhai Permanand spoke for two hours about Hindu 'Sanghatan' (unity) and the position of the Hindus in the Communal Award. The meeting passed a resolution denouncing the Communal Award.—A. P.

U. S. To Make First Purchases Of Gold

HOPE OF BRITAIN ADOPTING 'HANDS OFF' POLICY

Federal Reserve Bank To Be Sole Agent Of Government

HOPE OF NO DOLLAR-STERLING DUEL RESULTING

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.

The United States is anxiously awaiting the outcome of to-morrow's Cabinet meeting in London, at which it is believed here the British reply to the Administration's overtures for currency co-operation will be decided.

It is now assumed the first purchases of foreign gold will be made, to-morrow, the Government's intentions in purchasing to-day, having, it is reported, been frustrated by closing the French banks on the occasion of All-Saints Day.

DENIAL OF REPORTS.

The reports that the Bank of England will be asked to act as the Administration's gold purchasing agent are denied by responsible quarters.

The Administration is credited with hoping that Britain will adopt the "Hands Off" policy, at least temporarily; and a moderate degree of British co-operation is believed be possible in view of restrained experiment in dollar depreciation which America contemplates.

VACANT PLACES FILLED.

Five leading industrialists have been quickly appointed to fill the places vacated, yesterday, in conformity with the rotation plan on the N.R.A. Industrial Advisory Committee. The new members are Messrs. Pierre Dupont, Motor-car and armaments magnate, M. E. Taylor, Chairman, United States Steel Corporation, R. E. Wood, President, Sears Roebuck, R. E. Flanders, Vice-President, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Clay Williams, of Reynolds Tobacco.

GOLD PURCHASES ON THURSDAY.

Washington, Nov. 2.—The Reconstruction Finance Corporation announces that gold purchases abroad begin to-day. The announcement was made in a broadcast speech by Mr. Jesse Jones, Chairman of Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

He said the Corporation authorised the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to dispose of the R.F.C. notes and to take in payment foreign gold imported there after.

Mr. Jones added that the Federal Reserve Bank would be the Government's sole agent and the price to be paid would be announced in the morning.

NO DOLLAR-STERLING DUEL.

President Roosevelt's advisers have indicated the negotiations with Britain are proceeding satisfactorily. It is predicted that gold operations abroad will not result in a dollar-sterling duel.

The opinion expressed in unofficial circle stated that the foreign attitude towards the gold purchase scheme will be conditionally to tolerate the test purchases as long as fluctuations keep within reasonable bounds.—Reuter's Special.

CONTINUING DEBT DISCUSSION

Conference At Whitehouse

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.

President Roosevelt received Sir Frederick Leithross and Sir Ronald Lindsay at Whitehouse, this afternoon, in a conference at which Senator Cordell Hull and Mr. Acheson, Under-Secretary Treasury, also present.

A communique issued at the close stated the conference was a continuation of the debt settlement discussions, which would further be continued and added: "There is nothing at all final," and the subject of gold purchases in England was not considered.—Reuter.

BORN TO BEAUTY

If you are born beautiful, reared in the midst of beauty, luxury and refinement, with no work, no worry, no duties except to keep fit and look charming, it does not matter much what cream you use for skin provided it be harmless.

But the majority of us, plain people, it matters a great deal. Days are short, time is limited, there are duties to be done. We wish to be beautiful, but we cannot devote our whole lives to it. We need something not merely harmless but actively beneficent-something that in the little time we can spare from work and pleasure will give the maximum result in beauty and skin health.

The Something is OATINE

The scientific study devoted to the perfection of OATINE CREAM has resulted in a preparation that fulfils every toilet need. It cleanses the pores, refreshes, nourishes and vitalizes the tissues, soothes irritations, promotes circulation in the tiny blood vessels beneath the cuticle and gives elasticity and the glow of health in place of sagging, pouching, roughness, sallowness or pallor.

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COUPON-Send me trial Samples of Oatine Cream, Snow, Soap, Face Powder, a full size Shampoo Powder, and the OATINE Beauty Book, for which I enclose 6 annas in stamps.

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Address .....

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Graham's Buildings,
Parsee Bazar Street, Bombay.

CALCUTTA'S RAPID PROGRESS

Vienna Mayor Reciprocates Greetings From East

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

The Mayor of Vienna has addressed the following to the Mayor of Calcutta under date September 26, 1933:—

Some months ago I had the pleasure of receiving a letter conveying the greetings of Calcutta and of your good self. I had also the pleasure of welcoming at the City Hall Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, former Mayor of Calcutta, and of discussing with him problems of municipal administration. I was highly interested to hear from Mr. Bose about the rapid progress that has been made by the Calcutta City Corporation since the historic year 1924. It is a fact, indeed, that nearly all the great cities of the world have had, since the war, to confront the same problems and the, therefore, also the means to overcome those difficulties, could not be so very much different from each other.

COMMON PLIGHT.

Thus, in spite of the fact that our City Council counts among 100 members, 66 Socialists, the ways we have been following are not exactly the realisation of a pure socialist programme, but are a sum of measures made necessary by the common plight of our time, especially by the shortage of lodgings and by the urgent need of a very active social welfare-work. What is socialist in the achievements of our municipal administration, is not so much the content of those matters than the energy in overcoming all opposing obstacles.

BOSE IN STUDY.

Mr. Bose, meanwhile, has been studying very carefully our municipal institutions and before all the social welfare work for the poor and for children and I hope that he found many things which will prove to be useful to your city also. Needless to say, Mr. Mayor, that we shall be only too glad to give you any further information if desired.—A.P.

The Catholics of Karachi celebrated on October 29th the Feast of Kingship of Christ in a most enthusiastic and splendid manner, the most interesting item on the programme being the taking out in a grand solemn manner of about a mile long procession through the gally decorated streets of Cantonment Quarter of Karachi.

CALCUTTA TO DACCA BY AIR

Service To Commence In December?

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31

The Associated Press understands that under the management of Indian National Airways Ltd., the proposed air mail service between Calcutta and Dacca is expected to commence from December 1.

The planes for the present will carry passengers and freight, but nothing definite has been decided with regard to the carriage of mails. The charges for each passenger will be Rs. 55 per trip which will take about an hour and half.

The planes will not halt at any mid-station to take passengers or freight. It is stated that they will regularly leave Dum Dum in the morning, arriving at Dacca at about 8-30. The return journey will be made at 3-30 p.m. Preparations for the service are being steadily made, and it is hoped that will considerably help the trading and mercantile communities.—A. P.

JERUSALEM QUIET

Strike Continues At Haifa

JERUSALEM, Nov. 1.

The city was calm to-day, although the Arab strike continues. But apprehension is felt for to-morrow, the anniversary of the Balfour Declaration, on which Arabs usually stage a mass protest.

The strike is continuing at Haifa, causing delay of shipping.—Reuter.

RAMGARH RIOT CASE

Mr. Chudgarh To Argue On Hindus' Behalf

(From A Correspondent)

JAIPUR, Nov. 2.

The hearing of the Ramgarh Riot case will come before the Council of State to-day. Barrister Chudgarh, Rajkot, has come to argue the case on Hindus' behalf.

Hindus are much agitated over the inclusion in this tribunal of justice Bajpai who had decided the case in the Chief Court.

It is rumoured that Mr. Chudgar will protest.

LITVINOFF SAILS FOR NEW YORK

CHERBOURG, Nov 1.

M. Litvinoff has sailed for New York.—Reuter's Special.

MRS. CHATTOPADHYA REACHES MADRAS

MADRAS, Nov. 2.

Mrs. Kamla Devi Chattopadhya, who was released on bail yesterday, arrived here in the morning from Gudivada.—A. P.

PROF. ABHYANKAR FOR KATHIAWAR

State Subjects Conference Will Meet On Nov. 5

SANGLI, Novr. 1.

Prof. G.R. Abhyankar, President-designate of the Kathiawar State Subjects' Conference, will leave Sangli for Kathiawar on November 3rd to attend the session of the Conference which is to be held on November 5.

The State Constituent Conference will hold its first session in Sangli on November 5 and it will be attended by several ladies from the State.—A.P.

DRY WEATHER ALL OVER INDIA

Low Pressure Wave Passing Into Andaman Sea

POONA, Nov. 2.

The weather has been generally dry over the country. The temperature is below the normal in North Deccan and the adjoining parts of the Central Provinces. A law pressure wave is passing into the Andaman Sea from east across Tenasserim.

Forecast:—Rainfall will extend in Lower Burma and scattered light showers will occur in South Madras.—A. P.

London.—The Scotland Yard announces that with the approval of the Secretary of State and the concurrence of the Government of India, Mr. A F Senior of the Indian Police has been seconded for service as the instructor at the Metropolitan Police College with the temporary rank of Superintendent. The appointment will take effect early in 1934.—Reuter's Special.

THE ONLY WAY FOR INDIA

How She Can Develop Internal Air Service

LONDON, Nov. 2.

In a letter to "The Times," dealing with Sir Eric Geddes' remarks at the Imperial Airways meeting in regard to Indian air mails, Mr. H. A. Sams, who is on leave in England, says Sir Eric Geddes may be right about the rate paid to feeder lines, though Mr. Sams' recollection is that the rate is only slightly higher than what the Government of India pays to the Imperial Airways.

But anyhow a comparatively high rate of air postage for over-sea correspondence is the only way a poor country like India can, without subsidies, develop the internal air service. When the limit to the extension of feeder lines is reached, it will be possible for the Government of India to consider the reduction of the air-mail postage.—Reuter's Special.

MR. PANTER'S RELEASE WELCOMED

Strain On Anglo-German Relations Avoided

BERLIN, Nov. 2.

Mr. Noel Painter has been released.

British residents in Munich and Berlin are delighted at the release. It is felt that the possibility of a strain on Anglo-German relations has been avoided.

Mr. Panter's brother testifies that Panter was treated remarkably courteously and leniently by the authorities, who took into account every mitigating circumstance.—Reuter.

LLOYD ON INDIA REFORMS

Likes England To Hear Both Sides

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Nov. 1.

If Government guaranteed a year's delay between the time the Select Committee reported and the introduction of the Bill, there might be an opportunity of educating the United Kingdom on the problem, but failing that he preferred the country heard both sides of the question now, said Lord Lloyd at the India Defence League meeting at Trowbridge.

He added he wanted the National Government to-day not an international Government. Britain was determined not to be dragged into war. He advocated peaceful development of our own empire, for which adequate defence services were our first need. Our next duty was to recover the rich colonial market that we administered and protected at our own expense.

IMPROVING CATTLE IN U. P.

Scheme To Set Up Cow Testing Societies

LUCKHOW, (By Mail.).

Mr. A. N. Sanyal, Inspector of Cooperative Societies, Etawah who has returned after an extensive tour in Europe has submitted a scheme for the establishment of Cow Testing Societies as a step for the purpose of improvement of Cattle in the province of U.P.

There is no better opportunity of improveing the cattle or the dairy industry in this country than through the common herd. Though the Government is issuing stud bulls but the demand is too great to be met like that. The result is that some times the bulls have to be bought in the open amrket. It, therefore Cow Testing Associations are started or are combined with Breeding Societies then the work would be done in the least line of resistence. Such societies have been started in Denmark, England, Germany and other parts or Europe. The Society appoints a man to test the milk and keep the record; he estimates the feed and figures the cost of up keep of each cow. The primary purpose of the Associations was to obtain yearly records of production of milk and butter of each cow in the herd and thus develop a strain of cows which would produce a large quantity of milk rich in butter-fat.

The value of milk records: (a) It gives the information about the total yield of milk given by the cow during the lactation period, (b) the amount of butter-fat contained in the milk (c) distinguish between inferior and superior cow, (d) economically manage the feed and thus materially assist in placing the dairy industry on a sound footings. As it is generally recognised that the sire is half the herd then milk recording would help selection of the bull from a heavy milking strain.

WILL IT PAY?

The question is will Cow Testing pay in India:—It is wellknown that the number of cows and buffaloes in India have gone down in recent years and the number of cattle per head of population is much less than in any other country and so the importance of such a society can not be doubted. To turn to facts we find that cow's milk range from 2 sr. in Bengal to 10 sr. by the Hariyan breed in the Punjab; in the case of buffaloes it ranges from 3 sr. to 1, 2 sr. If it is possible to increase the milk producing capacity even by a seer the total increase would be enormous.

In deciding upon the locality of such a society the present breeding tracts should be first taken up or where Ghee making is a profession, at Etawah, Khurga, Agra. It will, however require a last propaganda before it can be started. The final stage of cow Testing Society, such as testing for butter-fat percentage and prescribing of feed should be taken up later.

As for finance, in England the Government gives a grant as premiums to the bulls purchased by the Society, besides that the services of experts are lent by the Government. But in India the Government, at least in the beginnings, will have to finance the Societies but the advantages to the country and the people would be so extensive that it would cover the cost and leave a surplus. The economic value of the Cow Testing Society can only understood when we look into the figures of imported vegetable oil which is used for men in India or which is used as adulteration with Ghee.—A. P.

Lahore.—Plans for new council chamber for Punjab Legislative Council which is roughly estimated cost nine lakhs are now under consideration Punjab Government Sum of one lakh of rupees has been sanction to be spent within current financial year for preparation of site.

MINISTERS DISMISSED

Political Tension In Malta May Lead To Suspension Of Constitution

MALTA, Nov. 2.

The Governor has dismissed his Ministers.

GOVERNOR'S DEMAND

An earlier message from Malta, dated Nov. 1 stated:

The tension arising from differences between the Nationalist Ministry and the Imperial authorities is growing rapidly, and it is reported the Governor has demanded dismissal of Mr. Mizzi, Minister of Education or alternatively, resignation of the whole Ministry It is even rumoured that the suspension of the constitution is impending.

ORDINANCE PROMULGATED

The situation has worsened following the new Letters Patent of September, putting the Police under the control of Imperial authorities, the same as the control of the Naval, Military, and Air forces, and other matters. Later an ordinance was promulgated prohibiting aliens from participating in the educational work, except with the Governor's licence and placing a month's ban on public meetings.

Heated discussions are held among the Ministers to-night. It is understood they are trying to come to a decision before the time-limit expires to-morrow.—Reuter.

IMPRACTICABLE & DANGEROUS

Move To Split Indian Force Into Two And Reserve Section To Viceroy

TERRORIST CRIME

Ex-Inspector-General of Police Shows Risk of Co-operation Between Two Ceasing

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The proposal to split the Indian police force into two and reserve to the Governor-General that portion of the C. I. D. which deals with terrorist crime, while the rest of the force will be transferred to the control of elected Ministers, is described as impracticable and dangerous, in a letter to the "Morning Post." by M. A. E. O'Sullivan, Ex-Inspector General of Police, Bengal.

He points out that the section of the force which deals with terrorist crime is recruited from the regular forces, and works in closest co-operation with the police force in districts. He contends that such co-operation would immediately cease, or might easily be succeded by active or passive hostility between the two sections of the force under distinct and not improbably opposed controlling authorities.

He concludes not only the Indian Central Committee but provincial committees, at least in three major provinces viz., Bengal, Punjab, Bombay, had grave doubts of the advisability of transferring control of the force to elected Ministers.—Reuter's Special

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Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

A BARGAIN

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35" x 45"—62 lbs.

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at ONE ANNA SIX PIES per Pound

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Guaranteed perfectly pure local table Salt at an economical price. Supplied to the Army Headquarters, Simla. From all stores.

URAN SALT WORKS

HMB

Stockists:—RAMJANALLY EBRAHIM & CO., 81, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bomway, Nov. 2.

President Harrison; Elerman. New York.

Kaiser-i-Hind; Catching: London.

Ranchi; Hignett; London.

Bandra; Donbrook: Busreh.

Vita; Denne; Karachi.

Cape Cross: Holdes: Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Bomway, Nov. 2.

Ranchi: Hingnett: Kobe.

Bombay, Nov. 3.

Havre Maru; Itow: Karachi.

Tsurushima Maru: Iwatsuka: Karachi.

President Harrison: Elerman. New York.

Chybassa: Beattl; Calcutta.

Linderfels: Haagensen: Karachi.

LOADING.

Steamer Varela for Busreh.

Steamer Jalamohan for Karachi.

Steamer Skuld for Bangkok.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Ranchi: The P & O S N Coy's steamer. Ranchi, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 19th ultimo, a general cargo and 227 passengers and hence she sailed the same day for China and Japan Ports with mails, same bottom cargo and through passengers.

S.S. Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P & O S N Coy's steamer. Kaiser-i-Hind, arrived in harbour on Thursday from London, with a general cargo and 460 passengers.

S.S. President Harrison:—The F F Cambell Coy's steamer, President Harrison, arrived in harbour on Thursday from New York, with a general cargo and 18 passengers and hence she will sail today for New York, with a general cargo and 23 through passengers.

S.S. Bandra:—The B I S N Coy's steamer, Bandra, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Busran with a general cargo and 50 passengers.

S.S. Vita:—The B I S N Coy's steamer, Vita, arrived in harbour, on Thursday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Cape Cross:—The steamer, Cape Cross, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Havre Maru:—The O S K steamer, Havre Maru, will sail today for Karachi, with same bottom cargo and passengers.

S.S. Tsurshima Maru:—The O S K steamer, Tsurushima Maru, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Chybassa:—The B I S N Coy's steamer, Chybassa, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Lindenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer, Lindenfels, will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

S.S. Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—2 bales cotton carpets, R Meherally & Sons; 3 bales wollen carpets, Cox & Kings Ltd.; 3 bales animal skins, I Valy; 5 cases cardamom seeds, C Moolji & Co.; 10 cases bristles, D Abraham & Sons.

For Marseilles:—3 pots rosa oil, A Fidally & Co.

S.S. California for Liverpool:—17 bales wool raw, M Nissim; 12 bales wool raw A L Hassam; 23 bales wool raw G Sobhagmal; 11 bales wool raw, C Ramsarup; 50 bales cotton thread waste, B Mahsukhram & Co.; 127 bags buffalo pickers, P Kasambhoy; 1400 bags linseed oil cakes, Strauss & Co.; 640 bags groundnut oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy; 2600 bags groundnut oil cakes, K Devchand & Co.; 1275 bags groundnut oil cakes, A J Dever; 1001 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co.

S.S. Goldenfels for Hamburg:—14 bags gum karaya, A Virji & Co.; 64 bags mustard seed, A Virji & Co.; 190 bags Fenul seed, M. Bhuta & Co.; 125 bags turmeric, H Odhavji; 4 pots rosa oil, Volkart Bros.

For Gothenburg:—30 bales cotton thread waste, B Mahasukhram & Co.

For Antwerp:—165 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co.

For Rotterdam:—110 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ld.

S.S. Lindenfels for Antwerp:—100 bags copra cakes, A Oomerbhoy.

S.S. Oldham for New York:—1400 bags castor seed, Cotton Agents Ld.

For Philadelphia:—30 bales animal skins, S M Baksh & Co.

S.S. President Harrison for New York:—14 bags gum karaya, A Virji & Co.; 14 bales animal skins, D M Malik & Co.; 5 bales animal skins, Shamji Mal; 3 bales animal skins, A Rasool & Sons.

For Los Angeles:—67 bags seasame seed, A Virji & Co.

For Genoa:—220 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co.; 230 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ld.; 14 bales animal skins, Shamji Mal; 6 bales animal skins, H A K A Majid.

For Marseilles:—16 bales goat skins, Shamji Mal.

S.S. Havre Maru for Dairen:—500 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.

S.S. Tango Maru for Shanghai:—1300 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Dairen:—1000 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.

IMPORTS.

S.S. Lindenfels, Agents L Edward Ld., from Hamburg:—1040 drums whale oil, 469 drums chemicals; 1020 drums dyes; 20 drums M A F oil; 25 cases butter; 40 cases tinware; 100 cases plates; 82 cases beer; 178 cases lamps; 259 cases window glass; 240 cases ironware; 29 cases screws; 41 cases globes; 358 cases machinery; 228 cases nails; 20 cases colour; 100 cases slates; 25 cases slate pencils; 70 cases camphor; 90 cases spirits; 75 cases plywood; 30 cases wire; 73 cases padlocks; 80 cases stationary; 137 cases paper; 114 cases cardboards; 139 bundle cement sheets; 420 bundle Y M sheets and squares; 500 cks, congo red; 913 pieces timber; 100 cases wire netting; 937 bundle tubes; 422 bundle wheels.

From Bremen:—150 drums rosin; 150 barrels gum rosin; 345 cases springs; 100 cases wire; 58 cases spools; 85 cases mill boards; 70 cases nails; 95 cases bolts & nuts; 100 cases tiles; 245 cases beer; 180 cases hoop-iron; 72 cases iron flanges; 133 cases glassware; 1763 cases tin-plates; 100 cases cycle & motor covers; 172 cases hinges; 100 cases barytes; 73 cases staples.

From Antwerp:—463 bundle steel angles; 643 bundle steel bars; 320 bundle steel channels; 984 bundle steel rods; 21 bundle steel plates; 969 bundle steel circles; 87 bundle steel rivets; 387 bundle steel joists; 9031 bundle steel hooks; 40 roles wire; 95 roles copper wire; 175 bundle cement sheets; 30 cases cement; 96 cases staples; 280 cases mill board; 588 cases window-glass; 120 cases starch; 50 cases glucose; 66 cases paper; 30 cases plywood; 75 cases brandy; 5 cases motor cars; 50 cases nails; 200 cases whale oil; 907 bags & 20 drums chemicals; 880 drums dyes dry; 220 drums dyes pastes; 750 cases springs; 136 cases Art silk yarn; 292 cases hinges.

From Rotterdom:—255 cks. chemicals; 540 drums dyes; 358 bundle steel bars; 427 bundle tubes; 749 cases sugar machinery; 200 cases condensed milk; 13 cases bolts & nuts; 54 cases mill boards; 1081 cases beer; 317 cases paper; 188 cases schnapps; 15 cases wine; 1999 bags sugar; 200 bags vegetable products; 490 bags farina; 200 bags dextrine.

From Naples:—37066 bags potatoes.

From Port Said:—285 cases ply-wood; 485 bags figs; 350 bags almonds; 800 bags soda ash; 25 bales cotton.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Nov. 1.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	8
Electric Bond Common	15 1/2
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	35 1/2
Consolidated Gas	38 3/4
Columbia Gas	12
American Tel. & Tel.	110 5/8
Western Union Telg.	45 1/2
Chesapeake & Ohio	40
New York Central	29 1/2
Bethelehem Steel	28
United States Steel	37 3/4
American Smelting	46 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	19 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	14 3/4
Kennecott Copper	21
Cerro de Pasco Copper	36 3/4
General Motors	27
Mid. Con. Petroleum	11 1/4
Standard Oil of N. J.	40
Socony	11
Kelvinator	10
National City Bank	20 7/8
Sun Life of Canada	355

Market irregular; mining and distillers shares higher. Early announcement hoped for regarding President's policy recognising sanctity of capital and favouring sound money which should help market.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 2

B C RATE—
T T and D D 1/5 15/16.

LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T and D D 1/5 15/16
Selling T T 1/5 15/16 to Dec
Buying T T 1/6
Buying D D 1/6 1/32
Buying 3 mos 1/6 3/32 Nov.-Dec.

NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 282 nominal

NEW YORK BANKS—
Seling T T 280 nominal
Buying T T 276 nominal

PARIS BANKS—
Selling D D 592
Buying D D 602

AMSTERDAM BANKS—
Selling D D 57-3/8

JAPAN BANKS—
Selling T T 81
Buying 60 days 79

HONGKONG BANKS—
Selling D D 97-1-2

SHANGHAI BANKS—
Selling D D 88

SINGAPORE BANKS—
Selling D D 157

JAVA BANKS—
Selling D D 57-1-4

BERLIN BANKS—
Selling D D 97

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.79 1/2 1st instant
Shanghai/London 1/3 5/8 2nd instant
Japan/London 1/2 15/32 2nd instant
London/Paris 79.80 1st instant.
London/Belgium 22.42 1st instant
London/Switzerland 16.15 1st instant
London/Italy 59.50 1st instant
London/Berlin 13.12 1st instant
London/Holland 7.75 1st instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1st instant
London/New York 4.79 1/2 1st instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £6-10-7 31st ultimo £6-11-9 1st instant

Silver London ready 18 1/4 31st ultimo 18 5/16 1st instant

Silver London forward 18 3/8 31st ultimo 18 7/16 1st instant

Silver New York ready 39 31st ultimo 40 5/8 1st instant

London discounts 3 mos 15/16 per cent 31st ultimo 15/16 per cent 1st instant

London discounts 6 mos 1 1/8 per cent 31st ultimo 1 1/8 per cent 1st instant

Imperial Bank Rate 3½ per cent

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1 per cent
3 mos 1 per cent
6 mos 2 per cent
Tone: Easy.

COTTON SITUATION

Japan Remains Out Of Market

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

The week under review has been an extremely dull one and fluctuations have been negligible.

Mr. Roosevelt's scheme to buy gold in foreign markets, and reduce the gold content of the dollar with a view to raising commodity prices, has not met with the success he anticipated, as cotton prices have actually shown a small decline instead of a gain.

The position is a curious one in America as the crop movement is about at its peak, and yet offerings of actual cotton are very small. This situation is presumably due to the fact that farmers are applying for Government loans on a larger scale than before, but if this is the case we do not understand why the futures prices should remain for so long below their true value.

The next Bureau report is due to be issued on November 8th and one reliable authority has already indicated that there will be an increase of the crop estimate of nearly 1 million bales. This is no doubt having a depressing effect on the market, and the air will be clearer after the publication of the report.

If the American market has been dull during the week the Bombay market has been equally so, as the price of Broach has only shown a variation of five rupees.

The Japanese negotiations still continue, and meanwhile Japan remains out of the market. Local Mills and European exporters have also had a very quiet week.

Arrivals are commencing slowly in the Berar markets, and the early cotton shows signs of rain damage, but we believe that the quality will improve as the season progresses.

J. KRISHNAMURTI IN BOMBAY

To Stay In India For Three Months

BOMBAY, (By Mail).

Mr. J. Krishnamurti will arrive in Bombay on November 6 by M.V "Victoria." He proposes to stay in India for three months and thereafter sails for Australia from Colombo on January 27, 1934.

During his stay in India he will visit Benares, Indore, Bangalore, Madras, Rishi Valley, Madanapalle and Colombo. He will be at Benares from 16th to 20th November, Indore 30th November to 9th December, Bangalore 16th to 20th December, Adyar from 28th December to 3rd January, Rishi Valley, Madanpalle from 4th to 18th January and Colombo from 20th to 27th January.—A.P.

London.—The death has occurred of Mr. George Arthur Cocks, ex-Inspector-General of Police, Punjab.—Reuter's Special.

(Continued from Col. 7)

rangement has been received by the public in India on the whole. During the week our Mills have not been able to make any sales of yarns in bulk in as much as prices in the consuming districts are yet very low and most of them unacceptable by our Mills. It is further reported that the up-country Mills have been making sales at comparatively lower prices and meeting the demand from their consuming districts. Reports from Calcutta and Rangoon are yet unsatisfactory. The violent fluctuations in Exchange as a result of the latest American Policy and the consequent fluctuations in cotton have been responsible for the absence of improvement in Yarn Market and it is very likely that the present uncertainty will continue in the next few weeks. Future course of the market therefore does not seem to be hopeful at the moment.

Restricted Turnover In Yarn

Small Stocks Of Japanese And Shanghai Yarns With Improving Demand

Bombay, Nov. 1.

The Yarn Market has continued to remain quiet and uninteresting during the week under review and prices have fluctuated within very narrow limits. Reports from consuming districts all over India are yet far from encouraging and whilst there have been some increased enquiries from certain quarters the rates offered by most of them are much too low and unacceptable to our Mills with the result that fresh business resulting is considerably small. Turnover during the week has therefore been very restricted and has only been confined to small lots for the immediate requirements of the buyers. In Japanese yarns, there has been some improvement in prices owing to scarcity of stocks and also due to higher prices quoted by Import Houses but turnocer is limited. In Art Silk yarns demand continues to remain very slack and uninteresting. On the whole the condition in the Yarn Market is yet far from satisfactory. Particularly in Indian yarns prices are yet inclined to decline further in the absence of any improvement in demand during the last several weeks. The future tendency of the market is yet very uncertain and any improvement in the immediate future is not yet in sight.

ENGLISH YARNS.

No fresh forward business has been possible owing to higher prices quoted by Manchester compared with the prices from Japan and also due to competition from Indian Mills. Stocks of English yarns are very small in the local market.

JAPANESE YARNS.

There has been some improvement in demand in Japanese and Shanghai yarns on account of small stocks and also due to higher quotations from Import Houses. In twofold Grey yarns prices have improved to some extent and so is the case in Mercerized yarns such as 2|64s and 2|84s. In Single 40s and other Single Yarns prices remain more or less unchanged with slightly better undertone. No fresh forward business has been possible during the week. There has been some further improvement in Sampin as well as in Exchange. The undertone in this class of yarns is fairly steady.

ART SILK YARNS.

Syndicate prices have remained unchanged during the week. Enquiries have increased to some extent during the week for Japanese yarns particularly in 150s and there has been some improvement in prices in the same probably due to decreased stocks. In Syndicate goods however there is hardly any movement of importance in view of the fact that the present level of prices does not yet suit any of the important consuming districts all over the country. It is also to be noted that there is a heavy drop in prices of Chinese Silk as well as Spun Silk yarns and this has also been affecting the sales of Art Silk yarns very unfavourably at the moment. Arrivals from Japan are yet limited, but it has been reported that during the next few weeks large arrivals are expected both here as well as at Madras. The future tendency is rather uncertain but there seems to be some gradual improvement in the price level and if nothing untoward happens in the next few days there will probably be a chance of the Syndicate prices being realized.

INDIAN YARNS.

Nothing definite has yet been reported about the Conference between the Indian Government Delegates and the Japanese Government Delegates, but signs are not wanting to show that the results will be satisfactory to both the sides. As regards the arrangement between the Bombay Millowners and the Lancashire Delegation, several criticisms have been recently levelled against the same but it yet remains to be seen how the ar-

(Continued in Col. 5)

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

Moonlight Cruise and Dance on T. S. S. "CHANDRAVATI"

Leaving Ballard Pier at 9-30 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 4th Nov., 1933. Returning 12-30 a.m. (Entrance & Exit through Red Gate).

Fare per person Rs. 2-4-0.

BAND! BAR! LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

Tickets available at Messrs. S. Rose & Co., also at Ballard Pier at the time of embarkation.

"CRASH"—"BANG"—"BOOM" TWO NEW

STUDEBAKER

WRECKED HEAD-ON AT 70 MILES PER HOUR at PATHE CINEMA this week.

PRIZE WINNERS ALL

LEGHORNS
MINORCAS
R. I. REDS
LIGHT
SUSSEX
BARRED ROCKS
AUSTRALORPS
WYANDOTTES
EGGS
FOR

HATCHING

ADVANCE BOOKING HAS COMMENCED.

THE ASIAN POULTRY FARM,

G. P. O. BOX No. 357, FORT, BOMBAY.

Inflation Rumour Sustain Prices

EARLY SELLING ON BEARISH CROP ESTIMATES

Trade And Japanese Buying

COTTON UNDER POLITICAL INFLUENCES

Private Crop estimates are raised over 134 lakh bales and bull operators are losing all hopes of any sustained improvement of prices.

Washington administration trying to raise commodity prices by new measures. Gold policy has failed to influence buying and now an announcement regarding Silver purchase is awaited.

As usual still there are unfounded rumours of currency inflation, but the general sentiment seems against following political and artificial measures to raise prices.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market was generally weak on weakness of Wall Street and liquidation influenced by bearish private crop estimates. The "Daily News Record" estimate the crop 13,418,000 Bales and other private estimates run above 134 lakh bales. Later on prices advanced on unfounded rumours of currency inflation. It is believed that American Government will now buy gold and an announcement regarding Silver purchases is awaited.

POLITICAL INFLUENCES.

Cotton markets are mainly under the influence of political developments which are changing every day. The Washington administration is trying to raise commodity prices by artificial measures but professional operators are not inclined to take a constructive view of the situation owing to large supplies of cotton and wheat. There exists considerable uncertainty about the near future, although several commission houses look for higher prices in the long run. As pointed out before we believe the distant future entirely depends upon general trade conditions and prospects of the new American Cotton Crop.

TRADE QUIET.

Trade reports are not encouraging. Production in U. S. A. mills is running above sales and in some lines stocks are increasing. Orders on hand are decreasing and the outlook does not indicate any material improvement in the demand.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points. There was increased selling pressure influenced by bearish private crop estimates and weakness of stocks and wheat markets. Prices declined 12 points from the opening level and reached the lowest level during the early part of the afternoon. Later on unfounded rumours of currency inflation induced trade and Japanese buying which resulted in rally of 14 points from the opening level. The market closed irregular unchanged to 3 points higher. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 9.75c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of one to four points. Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 9.45c.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market at unchanged prices. The market was quiet and featureless throughout the day. Business was narrow and the market closed at a net decline of one to two points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined by one point to 5.48d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures were quiet and closed at a decline of one point. Sakel Egyptian cotton futures were firm and closed at a rise of 6 to 13 points but Uppers were irregular and closed 6 points down to 4 points higher.

STILL LOWER PRICES.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee in their report reproduce the following from their Liverpool friend's letter:—

"The crop movement is now at its height, and will continue so for some weeks yet, so that the disposal of actual cotton by the South is likely to continue for a time, resulting in hedge-selling and possibly still lower prices temporarily. At the same time it must be conceded that, despite the many obstacles in the way of the development of world commerce, an improvement is noticeable, to judge by increasing consumption, bigger turnover in trade, and reduced unemployment figures, from which one can only conclude that we have definitely turned the corner, and are gradually approaching better times."

TRADING AFFAIR.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co. state:—

The market continues to be a trading affair pending further developments from Washington. Advices from the South report a firm basis with farmers accepting Government loans under the next season's acreage reduction plan. Once the success of this scheme is assured, we believe higher prices will be inevitable and consequently we advise accumulating cotton on any temperary setbacks.

PRIVATE CABLES.—

N. Y. January Highest 9.62+.01 (3 p.m. Lowest 9.47—14 (1.42 p.m.)

Liverpool January Highest 5.29 (10-15 a.m.) Lowest 5.24 (3-15 p.m.)

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York,—Unconfirmed rumours circulating "our Government announce silver purchase Plan soon."

New York—Market affected unfavourably by larger crop estimates, rallied on rumours of Government contemplate action silver; market may be forced higher.

New York, Cotton maintaining steady tone pending developments Washington. Rumours Inflation persist.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends.—

Liverpool.—Bullish sentiment rather damped by raising of private Bureau estimates to over 1,34,00,000 but no inclination to follow short side in face Washingtons price raising activities.

Liverpool.—New York cables, rumour gold 35 Dollars.

New York.—Dull but steady in spite of irregular and declining wheat market. Japanese has bought throughout the day also some trade and commission houses buying. Think favourably of the market in the long run. Cotton goods market—yarn market—dull but firm.

New York.—Early easiness reflected weakness grains but late now confident buying on renewed reports of currency inflation.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

Some selling in sympathy with weak Stocks and Grains absorbed by good trade buying.

Daily News Record estimate 13,418,000 bales.

Messrs. Breul Co. have received the following cable dated 1st instant (5-58 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

Action of the market reflects scepticism on present American Government policy, but we believe decided reduction in acreage of next season will bring about advance.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Nov. 1.

December 1933	9.55+02
January 1934	9.61
March 1934	9.76+03
May 1934	9.87
July 1934	10.03+03
Middling spot	9.75

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Nov. 1.

October	
December	9.48+01
January	9.58+04
Middling spot	9.45+03

NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Nov. 1.

New York—10-55 a.m.—

December	9.52
January	9.57

New York Noon Call—

December	9.51
January	9.58

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Nov. 1.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 35000 bales.

Day's Export to Great Britain 6,000 bales.

Day's Export to the Continent 2,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 1.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Closing
November 1933		5.26—01
December 1933		5.26—01
January 1934	5.29	5.26—01
February 1934		5.26—01
March 1934	5.29	5.26—02
April 1934		5.26—02
May 1934		5.28—01
June 1934		5.28—01
July 1934		5.28—02
August 1934		5.29—02
September 1934		5.30—02
October 1934		5.31—02
November 1934		5.32—02
Middling spot		5.48—01

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 1.

BROACH—	
Fully Good (good staple)	4.35
Fine (good staple)	4.50
Superfine (good staple)	4.65
OOMRA—	
Good (No. 1 staple)	4.53
Fine (No. 1 staple)	4.68
Choice (No. 1 staple)	4.83
BENGAL	
Good	3.52
Fine	3.62
Superfine	3.72
SCINDE—	
Good	3.62
Fine	3.72
Superfine	3.82

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 1.

Sakellaridis,—	
November 1932	7.01+13
December 1933	7.01+10
January 1934	7.09+13
March 1934	7.16+13
May 1934	7.24+13
July 1934	7.24+06
F.G.F Spot	7.21+10

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York-Liverpool: January 93; March 78; May 71

Bombay-Liverpool: Broach A/M 190; Liverpool May 5.29 Rs. 40½ at Exchange 1/6

Bombay-New York: Broach A/M 190; New York May 9.87 Rs. 38½ at Cross Rate 4.80

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, Nov 1

SAKELS—

November 12.67 plus 06
January 12.96 plus 07
March 13.31 plus 05
May 13.65 plus 08
July 13.96 plus 08

ASH:—

December 10.32—01

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov. 1.

Broach A/May opening 190¾; highest 191½; lowest 190; close 190¾

Oomra D/J opening 167; highest 167; lowest 166½; close 166½

Bengal D/J opening 142¼; highest 142½; lowest 142¼ close 142½

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 2

Both Gold and Silver markets ruled firm on improved buying influenced by higher Shanghai advices. There was increased covering by shorts. It is said that President Roosevelt is about to issue statement regarding new policy of silver. This announcement is expected to be bullish. In the gold market there was marked absence of any selling, although prices ruling in the local market are above export parity.

Ready Silver	56	14	0
Kartak delivery	56	15	0
Magsar delivery	57	3	0
Ready Gold	33	1	0
Kartak delivery	33	1	6
Magsar delivery	33	2	0

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Nov. 1

Spot Silver 40 plus 5/8 c
December 40.88 plus 88 c
January 41.00 plus 80 c
Tone: Firm

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov. 1.

Gold Bars, fine per oz £6-11-9

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov. 1.

Silver.—Market is quiet.
Spot 18-5/16.
Forward 18-7/16.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 2.

In sympathy with quiet but steady advices from New York, the local cotton market was expected to open at Rs. 190 for Broach A/M delivery. However Delhi news regarding Indo-Japanese negotiations being less encouraging accounted for weak opening, Business in forward contracts began at Rs. 189/8. There was scattered selling by Bazar operators which depressed prices to Rs. 189.

At this level demand improved and some Japanese firms were reported buying forward contracts. The market displayed better tone and prices advanced to Rs. 190. As soon as buying orders were executed the market again developed quiet tone and prices receded to Rs. 189/8. At this level there was scattered business awaiting Liverpool opening advices. Liverpool market opened at a decline of 2 points and prices in the local market declined to Rs. 189/- Later dollar cross rate was 4.83 1/4 which improved prices and the market closed at 5-30 p.m as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 189/12
Oomra D/J Rs. 165/8.
Bengal D/J Rs. 141/12.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Bengal Superfine	145
Bengal Fine	144
Bengal F.G.	142
Sindh-Punjab Fine	144
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	142
Wardha-Hingt Fine	165
Nagpur Savner Fine	165
Yeotmal Fine	161
Arvi Fine	161
Ellichpur Fine	161
Amraoti-Berar Fine	160
Khamgaon Fine	159
Mulkapur Fine	156
Khandesh Fine	154
Muthia F.G.	142
Jalna|Sailu F.G.	154
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	162
Broach F.G.	173
Cambodia	229
Miraj|Sangli	169
Compta Good	179
Jinja	289
Busoga	294
Kampala	297
Manza	286

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	186	3,897
Central India	83	2,547
Barsi and Nagar	385	4,496
Hyderabad-Gaorani	53	1,411
Berar	327	3,331
Central Provinces	50	2,617
Total Oomras	1,084	18,301
Dholera	633	3,303
N.-W. Provinces	301	1,478
Rajputana	64	683
Sind-Punjab	56	1,141
Broach	502	1,761
Coompta & Dharwar	270	4,673
Westerns-Northerns	60	2,971
Cocoanada	....	....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	4,655
Persian	....	346
American	....	5,466
Egyptian and African	987	26,135
Comilla Burma & other sorts	....	2
Total	3,957	70,915

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 26th Oct.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	152	62,093
Japan & China	3,400	20,808
Coast Ports	....	833
Up-country by Rail	....	21,430
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	535
Total	3,552	105,699

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Wheat January	4	5	9
Wheat May	4	2	3
Linseed May	6	5	0

Tone:—Quiet.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSN. LTD.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

The following rates prevailed in the market on 2nd day of November, 1933:—

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS.

(B.T.)	April-May 1934
10-30	Rs. 188-4
12-30	Rs. 190-4
2-30	Rs. 188-12
Highest	Rs. 190-4
Lowest	Rs. 188-12

The Bazar was closed to-day at 2-30 p.m. on account of the Kartiki Punima holiday.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 1.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) spot 8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 2.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

3-1|2 p.c. G P N 14th Nov. Sett.	82-6
3-1|2 p.c. G P N Cash	82-7
4 p.c. 1960|70 Sett	98-3
4 p.c. 1960|70 Cash	98-4

TAX FREE LOANS.

5 p.c. 1945|55 Sett.	113-12
5 p.c. 1945|55 Cash	113-13
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	113-0
5-1|2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	109-8
6-1|2 p.c. 1955 B.D.L.	107-2

TAXABLE SECURITIES.

3-1|2 p.c. 1947|50	92-4
4 p.c. 1934|37	101-2
4 p.c. 1943	101-4
4-1|2 p.c.	101-4
4-1|2 p.c. 1955|60	105-0
5 p.c. 1940-43	105-12
5 p.c. 1939-44	105-10
5 p.c. 1935	104-3
5-1|2 p.c. 1938|40	107-5
6-1|2 p.c. 1935 T B	106-12

CORPORATION LOANS (Taxables)

4 p.c. B.P.T. 1974	94-12
4 p.c. M Deb. 1974	94-0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	108-0
6 p.c. Deb. 1954	118-0
6 p.c. K P T 1956	118-0
6½ p.c. BIT 1937	108/8

3-1\|2 per cent paper opened today at Rs. 82\|4 and advanced to Rs. 82\|9\|3 on short covering. At this level there was long liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 82\|6.

UPPER EGYPTIAN

Liverpool, Nov. 1

Spot cotton 6.07—03
November 5.92—06
January 6.03 plus 02
March 6.11 plus 03
May 6.17 plus 04
July 6.17—02

EAST INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Nov. 1

January 4.51—01
March 4.44—01
May 4.45—01
Tone: Quiet.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Nov 2

T T ON LONDON—

Previous closing	1.3 1/2
To-day's opening	1.3 5/8
To-day's closing	1.3 11/16
Difference	plus 3/16

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov. 1.

December	54-3|8d.
March	57-5|8d.
May	59-1|8d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov. 1.

December	0.83
May	0.85-3|4
July	0.83-1|4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Nov. 1.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-15/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 1-1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2½ per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 0-1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' market loan 0-1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov. 1.

T.T. London on—	
Berlin	13.12½
Amsterdam	7.75½
Brussels	22.40
Madrid	37.40
Milan	59.40
Berne	16.15
Paris	79.81
Prague	106.00
New York	4.79-3/4

SEEDS

London, Nov. 1.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton no offers.

Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton £9/18/9 Nov/Dec sellers.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent ton £9/16/3 Nov/Dec sellers.

LINSEED

London, Nov. 1.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton £11/7/6 Nov/Dec sellers.

Linseed Laplata c.i.f. Hull ton £10/0/0 Nov. sellers.

Linseed Bombay (London) Hull ton £11/10/0 Nov/Dec sellers.

LONDON METAL

London, Nov. 1.

Copper Braziers £45.

Yellow Metal £37.

Spelter Hard Indian Brands, £15-3/4.

Corrugated sheets 24 gauge £16½

Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B £225.

LINSEED OILS

London, Nov. 1.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt 18/9 Nov. sellers.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt 19/3 Jan/Apl. paid and sellers.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Securities Steady On Covering

CASH SHARES QUIET

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Except some activity in Government Securities, business on the Stock Exchange was dull and restricted. Share prices show small changes as compared with last closing. General business has decreased in shares on the cash list and in view of next clearing there are no chances of any marked change.

There were sharp fluctuations in Government securities. Local shorts were inclined to cover their unprotected short interest with a view of take advantage of higher prices. There was scarcity of offerings but when 3½ per cent paper improved to Rs. 82/8, long liquidation checked further improvement and prices relapsed to Rs. 82/6.

TEXTILE SECTION.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

100 Ahm. Advonce	292-8
500 Bom. Cotton	N. 40
250 Bombay Dyeing	760
250 Bradbury	90
110 Century	215
110 Central India	287/8
100 Colaba	85
100 Coorla	110-0
100 Crescent	31/4
250 Currimbhoy	10
250 David	460
250 Dawn	460-0
100 E. D. Sassoon	2½
100 Elphinstone	3-0
250 Fazal	155
100 Finlay	105-0
1000 Framji Petit	95-0
100 Gokak	117/8
1000 Hindustan	1700
Indian Mfg.	1525
100 Indore	272/8
50 Kasturchand	1|12
100 Khatau	55
100 Kohinoor	140
250 Laxmi	790
100 Madhowji	5/8
250 Madras United	82-8
250 Model	55-0
1000 Morarji	192-8
50 Mysore	90-0
250 New Great	145
100 Oosmanshahi	45
250 Pabani	50
250 Pearl	85
100 Phoenix	295
25 Sassoon Silk	43-12
Sholapur	3060
50 Simplex	76/4
Standard	1495-0
100 Swadeshi	230
100 Swan	50
25 Tata	18
5090 Vishnu	1490
1000 Western	875-0

CEMENT SECTION.

10 Bundi	24/8
100 Gwalior	81/8
250 Indian	285
40 Katni Defd.	1030
100 Katni Ord.	272/8
75 Okha	135
10 Punjab	15
100 Shahabad	285
70 United	65-0

INSURANCE.

15-100 Jupiter	11/8
15-75 New India	25-12
200 Oriental	3375
10-100 Vulcan	7-0

BANK SECTION.

50-100 Baroda	85-4
Bombay Provincial	49
25-50 Central	23-4
500 Imperial	1225
125-500 Imp. Conty.	302-8
10-100 India	102
5 Union	4-6

ELECTRIC SECTION.

100 Ahmedabad	137/8
1000 Andhra Valley	1450
10 Ajmer	8/15
50 Bombay Tram	140
100 Bombay Suburban	135
10 Broach	11/0
100 Karachi	190-0
100 Poona	187
100 Surat	170
100 Tata Hydro	160/0
7 p. c. Tata Power	990

RAILWAY

500 Ahm. Prantej	772-8
100 Amritsar Patti Old	113-0
100 Central Provinces	80
100 Dhond Baramati	81/4
100 Gujarat	58/8
Hoshiarpur Doab	86
Larkhana	85
100 Mandra Bhon	76
Mymensingh Rebate	84
Mymensingh Gtd.	84
100 Pachora Jamner	70
Sara Sirajganj	84
Sialkot Narowal	85
Sind Light	71/8
500 Tapty Valley	712
Upper Sind Light	93

MININGS.

10 Shivrajpur	16-8
30 Tata Steel Def.	170-0
75 Tata Steel Ordy.	48/8

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	195-0
50 Balapur Sugar	187/8
250 Bombay Steam	266-4
50 Burma Conty.	123-12
8sh. B.B. Petrol	2|12
50 Bombay Telephone	46-0
100 Ind. Bleaching	50
100 Ind. Radio Def.	520
100 Ind. Radio Ord.	425
Indian Radio Mercantile	41/12
1000 Port Canning	597/8
M. C. Kensias	55
30 Tata Construction	60
15 Scinda	9-0
25 Tata Oil	15-14

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c. Andhra Valley X.D.	1207/8
6 p.c. Bom. Steam	265
6 p.c. Bom. Trams (T.F.)	76-8
Central India	500
7 p.c. Katni 1st	127-8
7 p.c. Katni and (T.F.)	138/12
7-1|2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14-0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro X.D.	126-4
7 p.c. Tata Power X.D.	1272-8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	162-8
Tata Steel 2nd	99-12

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Nov. 2.

	Bales.
Khandesh	186
Central India	83
Barsi-Nugger	385
Hyderabad-Gaorani	53
Berar	327
Central Provinces	50
Dhollera	633
N W Provinces	301
Rajputana	64
Sind-Punjab	56
Broach	502
Compta-Dharwar	270
Western-Northerns	60
Egyptians	18
East Africans	969
Cotton Total	3957 Cwts.
Wheat	3484
Linseed	4079
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	1241
Gingellyseed	795
Poppyseed	114
Groundnuts	24304
Castorseed	1318
Rice	7537
Myrabollams	1510
Cottonseed	4023
Gram	1716
Joowar	1819
Maize	6
Barley	4

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

F.P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 1-11-33	3506000	3202000
Receipts Yesterday 1-11-33	35000	74000
Exports to date 1-11-33	2362000	2053000
Stock at Ports 27-10-33	3939000	4259000
Stock at Interior Towns 27-10-33	1882000	2030000
Stock at Liverpool 27-10-33	839000	735000
Visible Supply 27-10-33	8347000	8453000
Quantity in Sight 27-10-33	5356000	4832000
Quantity out of Sight 27-10-33	3562000	3103000

CASH BALANCES OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Bombay, Nov. 2.

The Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay has issued the following press note:—

(In thousands of rupees)

	Balance on 30th June 1933.
In Distric Treasuries	2,12,28
With the Imperial Bank of India	5,66,03
Total	7,78,31
	Balance on 31st July 1933.
In District Treasuries	1,98,03
With the Imperial Bank of India	9,25,70
Total	11,23,73
	Balance on 31st August 1933.
In District Treasuries	1,95,26
With the Imperial Bank of India	8,78,30
Total	10,73,56
	Balance on 30th Septr. 1933.
In District Treasuries	1,91,01
With the Imperial Bank of India	7,10,53
Total	9,01,54

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Nov. 1.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25—

C and F Calcutta Nov/Dec per cwt 7/3 sellers.

C and F Bombay Nov/Dec per cwt 7 sellers.

C and F Karachi Nov/Dec per cwt 7 sellers.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Nov. 1.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb spot 3-15/16 sellers.

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REGD. NO. B. 7065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1933

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

Lifting Indian Cotton Boycott?

Tokio Urges Jap Delegates To Obtain Consent Of Spinners' Association

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2.

The Japanese delegates held a conference this afternoon to discuss the cables that have been received from Tokio and Osaka.

Japanese officials contend that as the Government of India insist that from the day the agreement is arrived at the boycott of Indian cotton must be lifted, the Japanese Government have to secure the consent of the Spinners' Association to any proposals agreed to by the Japanese delegation.

Japanese officials add that an agreement cannot be effective without such voluntary co-operation of the spinners and that the delay in replying to the Government of India's proposals has been caused by this factor.

The Japanese delegates, however, realise that an answer must be given without avoidable delay and they hope that by Saturday negotiations will be resumed.

GENEROUS GESTURE.

Furthermore, the Government of India has been criticised by Indian cotton interests because it has agreed to extend the Indo-Japanese Convention by a month without insisting on the boycott of Indian cotton being withdrawn, and the Japanese delegates recogise that they cannot expect the Government of India to extend this generous gesture beyond the 10th of November. Every effort is thus being made by them to prepare Japan's answer to the Government of India's proposals for presentation on Saturday; but the Japanese maintain that their Government cannot dictate to business interests in matters which concern private trade and that, therefore, the delay hitherto caused by the talks between Tokio and Osaka has been unavoidable.

His Excellency Setsuzo Sawada is better to-day and will be up to-morrow.—A. P.

ONE-SIDED BARGAIN

Japan Plays Game in Cotton Talks

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2.

That Japanese diplomacy has somewhat outwitted Indian diplomacy is the opinion that is gathering round here among non-official members of the Assembly.

It appears that throughout the Japanese have made the Government of India come out with their best proposals and then make them the basis for a bargain. The anxiety of Sir Joseph Bhore and his colleagues to come to a settlement made them go further and further and make sacrifices of Indian interests which they know are not quite justified on the merits of the case.

UNFORTUNATE FRIENDLINESS.

This feeling of accommodation and friendliness has been unfortunately interpreted by the Japanese as sign of weakness on the part of Indian delegation and they are trying to take the full advantage of it. Thus for instance if the Indian side had stuck to their terms of last week Japan would have by now ready with an answer. But India has yielded them another concession which gives them an excuse for further delay with the result that it may no now be possible to come to any understanding or to break up before November 10th is over.

NEED FOR FIRM ATTITUDE.

Perhaps even now the situation is not irretrievable if the Indian delegation takes a strong attitude and tells Japan firstly, that under no circumstances will further extension of time be granted and secondly, that Japan must without delay say whether she accepts Indian terms or rejects them.

Members of the Assembly hold that the Government of India has to justify its attitude not only to cotton and textile interests but also to the members of the Assembly who have a large say in the matter. Whereas the Government of India have increased their offer from 250 million yards to 400 million, the Japanese have come down from 580 to 500 millions, while in respect of their purchase of Indian cotton Indian proposals have been given up and Japanese accepted by our delegation. This clearly is a one-sided bargain and it is hoped that the Government of India would not allow themselves to be frightened further by Japanese threats.

TOKIO CABLE

LATER.

To-day's cable from Tokio to the Japanese Delegation was indicative of the attitude of the Spinners' Association of Osaka and it is stated there are difficulties in the way of making spinners appreciate the Government of India's point of view.

REPLY TO-DAY.

The Japanese Government is, however, hoping to send final instructions to-morrow giving its answer to the Government of India's proposals.

The Japanese Delegation agrees that if the new convention is to be effective, boycott of Indian cotton must be lifted from the day the agreement becomes operative and they are trying therefore to appeal to spinners on national grounds to fall in line with the policy, the Japanese Government wishes to pursue in these negotiations.

IN TOUCH WITH REACTIONS IN INDIA.

The Japanese Delegation is also keeping its Government fully in touch with reactions in India and difficulties which the Government of India is facing in going far beyond the advice given to them by Indian millowners and cotton growers.—A. P.

WORKERS PROTEST AGAINST "CUT" IN FOOD ALLOWANCES

A mass meeting of textile workers of Bombay who are now on strike protesting against the "cut" in food-allowances enforced by some of the mills, was held at Parel on Thursday morning. The top half of the photo shows the meeting in progress, while the lower half shows the workers marching in procession through Parel after the meeting.

Miss Maniben Kara, one of the labour leaders addresses the meeting.

RAO SAHEB PATWARDHAN

To Be Tried To-day For Breach Of Order

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Nov. 1.

Sjt. P. H. alias Rao Saheb Patwardhan will be tried on the 3rd inst. for defiance of the prohibitory order.

Sjt. Duyandevrao Borde and Sjt. Vadekar and others who showed black flags will also, it is understood be tried along with Sjt. Patwardhan.

The booklet about the Darbar written by Sjt. Patwardhan has been declared illegal.

A prominant Congress worker Swami Sahajanand, will be released from Nasik Jail to-morrow after completion of his second term.

ACTING GOVERNOR OF FRENCH INDIA

Gets Warm Reception On Arrival At Pondicherry

PONDICHERRY, Nov. 1.

Monsieur George Borret, acting Governor of French India, with Madame Borret and two daughters arrived here this evening from France via Colombo by a French mail steamer. He was given a warm reception at the pier, where the Mayor and members of the Municipal Corporation received him.

The Governor replying to the welcome, observed that it would be his first concern to promote the interest of French India during his temporary administration and appealed for co-operation in the difficult task of administering the country.—A. P.

WELFARE OF GWALIOR WOMEN

Plea For Removal Of Their Legal Disabilities

JUNAGAD, Nov. 2.

Mrs. Sarlabai Naik, Honorary Lady Superintendent of Seva Sadan, Poona left Junagad to-day to preside over the fourth Gwalior State Women's Conference to be held at Ujjain on Tuesday and Wednesday next.

Rani Laxmibai Rajwade of Gwalior, Honorary General Secretary, All India Women's Conference has consented to open the Conference on Tuesday.

In a press interview, Mrs. Naik announced that she was putting in a plea in her presidential address in favour of enforcing free and compulsory education among girls as in Gondal State in Kathiawar and raising their marriageable age to sixteen, and reducing the appaling mortality among girl-motrers and among children under five years of age. She likewise expressed her resolve to insist on the removal of legal disabilities of women in respect of inheritance, divorce etc. and on the popularisation of maternity and child welfare movement all over the country.—A. P.

OFFER OF MR. BAJAJ

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 2.

Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj has informed the General Secretary of the All India Congress Committee that he will continue to act as the Treasurer of it till other arrangements are made.—A. P.

FOR INDIAN MILITARY ACADEMY

15 Vacancies Will Be Offered For Entry

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2.

A competitive examination will be held in Delhi on 26th March, 1934, and subsequent days for entry into the Indian Military Academy Dehra Dun, and the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell.

Fifteen vacancies will be offered for entry into the Academy, of which three will be filled by the Governor General in Council by nomination.

Two vacancies will be filled by competition for entry into the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell.—A. P.

HUGE COST OF ELECTRIC SCHEME

Law Member's Statement In Madras Council

MADRAS, Nov. 2.

Answering a question in the Madras Council to-day the Law Member stated that the Pykara Hydro Electric scheme was started in January 1930 and completed in March 1933. The total expenditure incurred upto 1st April 1933 was Rs. 10,713,580. The additional outlay of about Rs. 157,000 was expected to be sent to complete the first years programme as contemplated in the project report.

The Annual income which Government expected to derive from the scheme was Rs. 338,169 and the anticipated income in the first year as four lakhs of rupees.—A. P.

PREPARE FOR GENERAL STRIKE

T. U. C. Leaders Appeal To Workers To Strengthen Their Organisation

The Trade Union Congress Day was celebrated in Bombay on Tuesday evening by organising two meetings, one on Delisle Road and the other one on Chaupathi sands.

The meetings were organized under the auspices of the All India Trade Union Congress, Bombay Provincial Working Class Party, Girni Kamgar Union, Dock Workers' Union, Municipal Workers' Union and several other Unions.

The Delisle Road meeting was presided over by Mr. Kandalker and was addressed, amongst others, by Messrs. V. B. Karnik, Babu Rama and others Dr. M. R. Shetty of the Dock Workers' Union presided over the Chaupathi meeting till Mr. Kandalker came to the meeting after finishing the Delisle Road meeting.

STRENGTHEN UNION.

At the Chaupathi meeting, speeches were delivered by Miss Maniben Kara, Mrs. Ushabai Dange, Messrs. A. N. Shetti, M. R. Shetty, Lalji Pendse, V. B. Karnik, Mahmad Gani and others. The speakers traced the history of the Trade Union Congress and showed how, since the adoption of the Platform of Unity, the Trade Union Congress was standing on a scientifically formulated clear-cut programme of class-struggle. The speakers also dwelt on the present capitalist offensive and appealed to the workers to strengthen their organizations and to prepare for a general strike.

Fight Out These Bogus Communists

Unless This Cancer Is Removed, Union As Well As Working Class Movement Cannot Grow, Says G. K. U. Secretary

Mr. S.C. Mhapankar, the Organising General Secretary of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) has issued the following statement:—

During the last four years a group of people falsely sailing under the colours of Communism have created havoc in the Indian Labour movement and more particularly in the working class movement of Bombay. They are mainly responsible for the demoralisation and the disruption of the working class movement which we see to-day. Realising the great harm done to the movement by this group of people, the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union expelled them. Other Unions, such as the G.I.P. Railway Workers' Union, Municipal Workers' Union, Tramwaymen's Union, etc. followed suit and to-day these people are without any footing in the organised movement of the Bombay workers.

"Even after expulsion this group has continued the same old destructive and disruptive line of action. Instead of bowing to the decision of the workers and trying to win back their confidence by slow patient work, this group turned its attention and energy to the destruction of old unions. The members of this group began starting rival unions in direct violation of one of the fundamental principles of the Trade Union movement that, there should be one union in one industry. Their rival unions could not, of course, grow. But it must be said to their credit that they partly succeeded in throwing confusion in the ranks of the Workers and in facilitating the owners' attacks on the living standards of the workers.

"One peculiarity of this group has been its persistent paper propaganda. They do not mind if the workers do not attend their meetings or paricipate in their processions. They are satisfied with the newspapers publishing any reports of the same which they may send. For their only objection is that the reports of their real and largely unreal activities should appear in the Press and be seen by people on whose support they live.

"The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union has become a target of attack for these bogus communists because it took the lead in driving them from their Labour movement and in exposing their real disruptive role. The Girni Kamgar Union is now being run by class conscious workers and is determined not to be a puppet in the hands of any group of people. The Girni Kamgar Union is determined to fight out these bogus communists for unless this cancer is removed, the Union as well as the working-class movement cannot grow.

"Since the return of Mr. Alwe from the Meerut Jail vigorous efforts are being made for the reorganising and the re-building of the Girni Kamgar Union. The Union has so far opened six centres and they have been placed in charge of energetic, honest and class-conscious workers. Attempts are being made to open centres at other places and they will be opened very soon.

This policy of the Union has enraged these bogus communists and they are raising all sorts of difficulties in the way of the Union. Even a tried leader like Mr. Alwe has not escaped their abuses. But in spite of all these abuses and difficulties the Union is determined to forge ahead and to organise the textile workers to fight the present offensive of the Bombay millowners."

MILL STRIKES CONTINUE

3,500 Workers Remain Idle On Thursday

The strike in the Bombay mills continued on Thursday and more than 3,500 workers were out. Two meetings of the workers were held in the Mill area on Thursday morning and strikers processions marched in the Parel area.

The workers have struck work as a protest against further reduction in the "dear" food allowance which they were getting.

2,000 workers of the Jam Mills Nos. 1 and 2 are out and the Mills have stopped working.

900 RESUME WORK.

Out of the 1,500 workers who struck work from the Tata Mills on Wednesday, it appears 900 have resumed work unconditionally and the Mill is working today.

About 200 men from the Satya Mills are still out.

Two meetings, one of the Jam Mill strikers and the other of the Tata and Satya Mill strikers was held on Thursday morning when Mr. G. L. Khandalkar, President of the Girni Kamgar Union and other labour leaders addressed the strikers.

Mr. Khandalkar exhorted the workers to continue the strike and not to give in till their demands were acceded to by the employes.

After the meeting the workers marched in procession round the mill area shouting the usual labour slogans.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST WAGE-CUT

Huge Procession & Protest Meeting Of City Textile Workers

The Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag) had organized a huge procession of textile workers on Sunday evening as a protest and a demonstration against the 80 per cent wage cut attempted to be effected by the Bombay millowners.

Earlier in the day there were four meetings at different centres such as the Nagu Sayaji Wadi, Sewri, Lalbaug, etc. After the meetings, the workers formed themselves into processions and marched to the Nagu Sayaji Wadi.

At Nagu Sayaji Wadi all these small processions joined together and formed a huge procession. The procession first went to Poibavadi from there to Naigaum and then to DeLisle Road via Parel, Suparibaug, Lalbaug, and other places.

The procession terminated at DeLisle Road where a huge meeting was organized. The meeting was addressed amongst others by Alwe, Ruiker, Maniben Kara, G. L. Khandalker, S. G. Mhapanker and others. There was tremendous enthusiasm amongst the workers and an ardent determination to strengthen the Union and to resist at all costs the capitalist offensive.

MORE CITY MILLS TO CLOSE DOWN?

Huge Strikers Meeting Protests Against Wage-Cut

A huge meeting of the strikers of the Tata Mill, Jam Mills No. 1 and 2 and the Globe Mill was held on Wednesday evening at Naigaum near the Hind-Mata Cinema when Mr. G. L. Kandalkar, the President of the Girni Kamgar Union presided.

In opening the proceedings of the meeting, Mr. Kandalkar narrated the various cuts in wages sought to be effected by the owners of various mills and pointed out how the millowners of Bombay were opening a new offensive against the Bombay workers. He appealed to the workers to remain firm in their resolve to continue the strike and to extend it into a general strike.

S. C. Mhapankar and Tanubuwa also addressed the meeting.

It is rumoured that six other mills are to be closed during this week.

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